

MINNESOTA LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

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A PROGRAM FOR MINNESOTA*

LEE F. ZIMMERMAN
State Director of Libraries

Some years ago a famous president of the United States and a prodigious reader of books observed that "after the church and the school, the free public library is the most effective influence for good in America. The moral, mental, and material benefits to be derived from a carefully selected collection of good books, free for the use of all the people, cannot be overestimated. No community can afford to be without a library."

Enlightened people everywhere accept this observation; but owing to public neglect, indifference, or perhaps short-sightedness, library service for a huge minority of our population is still a visionary goal.

Last year at the institute meeting I presented a picture of library conditions as they existed in this state. The portrayal, if you recall, was not a pleasing one. Restated briefly it was shown that:

- Forty per cent of the people in Minnesota are without access to libraries and books.
- For smaller communities of the state where borrowing per capita is heaviest, the number of books is insufficient, the financial support is inadequate, and book budgets are impoverished.
- Out of 87 counties in the state only 13 have county library systems which are maintained by contract between established public libraries and county boards, and of these only 6 render extension service to rural districts.
- The state library agency does not receive large enough appropriations from the state on which to give satisfactory book service to people in unserved areas and to the smaller public libraries, and its present staff is too small to give the kind of service which the demands place upon it.

What can be done to change these conditions? How can we reduce our bookless areas? From where is the necessary financial support to come? These are questions which naturally arise in any consideration of the problem.

For many years now at all gatherings where librarians meet and in the columns of

our professional publications, these same questions have been raised, the sad plight of library conditions discussed, and ways and means proposed to correct them. Yet in the face of the most distressing library conditions—conditions which should have provoked uncompromising militancy—we have remained meekly submissive. Instead of facing the situation with courageous determination, we have rationalized our ever-growing difficulties. As a professional group we have been amazingly ineffective compared with other groups, notably teachers.

Librarians everywhere might well emulate the methods which teacher groups have so successfully employed in the furtherance of school interests. School people have been aggressive and realistic. They face their problems in a spirit of firm resolution. They do not rationalize their difficulties nor submit to the status quo. Their success in awakening public responsiveness to the needs of the schools is based on three methods or approaches: (1) an intelligent grasp of prevalent conditions and needs; (2) a realistically and boldly conceived program for correcting or bettering conditions; (3) a unified group action based on individual support and cooperation for achieving the objectives of the program. These methods are highly effective in advancing group interests which we as librarians should employ in striving for public recognition of the library needs in this state.

I believe it can be correctly stated that in respect to the first approach librarians already possess a clear understanding of library conditions as they prevail here, and are not unmindful of the imperative need for an expanded library service which the demands of the time impose.

It is the second and third approaches with which we should be primarily concerned since the equalization of library opportunity is so largely dependent upon the character of the program drawn up and upon the extent of group support in putting the program over. Both of them should be considered in some detail. Let us consider, first, a program of action: it must necessarily be practical and must provide for the ultimate realization of

*Paper presented at M.L.A. conference, Sept. 29, 1938.

the objectives as set forth in the Minnesota plan as well as additional aims which may be defined subsequently by the Library Planning Board. In short, any program adopted must be designed for present and future needs. What, then, should be our program?

Over the past year the Library Planning Board has held numerous meetings to exchange ideas, to discuss plans, and to consider the most suitable program for a library movement in Minnesota. Out of these discussions have come some conclusive opinions in regard to the type of program best suited to advance our cause. Members of the Board generally subscribe to the following program for Minnesota in the belief that this program affords an excellent point of departure for an attack on library conditions in this state.

1. State aid for public libraries.
2. A library demonstration to prove the advantages of book service organized on county or regional lines.
3. An educational, publicity campaign on library needs for the state.
4. The organization of lay groups to focus public attention on the library.
5. The certification of public librarians.

It is important that we examine the implications of each phase of this program.

I. STATE AID

Most of us have been aware for some time that without government aid, either federal, state, or both, it would be difficult if not impossible to enlarge our library frontiers and to take book service to people now without it. This is particularly true in a rural state such as Minnesota because taxable property in most rural districts is too limited to raise sufficient revenue to operate even a regional center made up of several counties. It has been only recently, following grants to some states, notably Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, that librarians in other states have been encouraged to believe that state aid was an actual possibility.

The main purpose of federal or state aid is to make possible a statewide library service through the organization of county or re-

gional libraries. This type of library is designed to bring book service to every rural district, to reduce bookless areas, and to equalize library opportunity for all the people.

State aid for libraries is as necessary and as logical as it is for education, which has benefited from federal and state aid for years. Libraries reach a greater number of people than the schools since they provide the opportunity for continuous education when formal schooling has ended. School libraries in Minnesota already receive state aid. The state should accordingly provide financial assistance for public libraries just as it has provided for school libraries and for education in general. The Library Planning Board endorses this principle, and in a report to be submitted at a later session of this conference, will recommend to the Association a state aid bill to the amount of \$150,000 for introduction at the next session of the legislature.

Whether or not state aid is to be a reality or an unrealized possibility will depend upon what we do. Wish-thinking will not get it for us, nor will other organized groups secure it for us. It remains our own responsibility as librarians working through the state organization to undertake the task of securing state monies for our public libraries.

II. A LIBRARY DEMONSTRATION ON COUNTY OR REGIONAL LINES

No library, large or small, is adequate unless it gives its community effective book service; i.e., standard and current books in sufficient number to meet all reading interests. The income received for library purposes in the smaller towns and villages is not large enough to give anything like satisfactory service. Library advantages such as people in urban centers enjoy will become possible to rural residents only when libraries in small communities cease to be separate, independent units, and become branches of a larger library unit like the county or regional system. This point is already so well understood by librarians that it should require no further comment here.

However, there are numerous obstacles which interfere with the establishment of larger administrative units: (1) residents of

small communities show little if any interest in such units and will not promote them; (2) there is a general desire to retain the identity of the local library giving ineffective service in preference to losing that identity in a coordinated system offering a more advantageous service; (3) county boards will not voluntarily make appropriations for the maintenance of county libraries; and in the case of those libraries already established, commissioners are reluctant to appropriate sufficient revenue on which to operate a county system even in those counties financially able to support such a system; (4) it will be presumably difficult to induce county boards to turn over tax monies raised in their counties to another county for the operation of a regional center.

These difficulties spring from a lack of understanding of the benefits to be obtained under a regional library system maintained by the pooled tax levies from several counties. Progress in this direction can come only as rural people are made to see by means of some practical demonstration the superior advantages to be gained under such a set-up.

In line with this view the State library agency is sponsoring a statewide WPA library project which should serve as an effective demonstration of library service organized on county and regional lines. Such a project should prove of immeasurable value in developing a real library movement in Minnesota and should serve to achieve the following broad-range objectives:

- a. Bring books and libraries to the people of the state who have not had them before.
- b. Supply trained and untrained personnel by which to establish branches in all bookless areas so that people may have direct access to books.
- c. Make people heretofore without book service library conscious. This may logically increase the demand for reading materials, and such demand should result in new appropriations by local governing units for library purposes, or increased appropriations for those inadequately supported at present.
- d. Give opportunity for experimentation in new administrative practices and in

new book distribution techniques, which should prove of material advantage in revising the library laws of the state.

It will be seen, therefore, that the principal purpose of a statewide library project is to expand existing library services, to bring books to areas now without them, and to demonstrate the economy and practicability of a library system set up on county or regional lines.

The project will be under the direction of the State director of libraries with the assistance of a group of professionally trained librarians who will take the field to organize county libraries. These librarians will also train local WPA workers to take charge of small branches or stations to be opened up under the project. Librarians of public libraries all over the state will be called upon to participate directly or otherwise in helping to make this demonstration a success.

III. EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

It is unlikely that any legislature will make grants-in-aid to public libraries unless it is convinced that such aid is socially desirable or necessary and that library conditions warrant allocations from the public purse. Nor will civic bodies, organized social groups, or public-spirited citizens support our demands for public revenue unless they believe it justifiable. It will be at once apparent that the attainment of state aid presupposes public recognition and acceptance of our program; without that, our case is lost before it has had "its day in court."

The one sure method by which we may secure public endorsement of our case is through the medium of an extensive, educational publicity campaign on the library needs for Minnesota. Writing recently on the importance of library publicity, Mr. J. E. Grinnell has made this pertinent comment, "The pressure of modern community life, the demands on time and on money are so varied that even the school and the library which we have always thought were so dear to all the people that they needed no voice, now must find voices, many and persuasive, to convince the public that they are serving faithfully and that they merit the support

they ask. We must face the realization that opposition to increasing taxes will grow more determined and that every public service will be challenged. . . . The school and the library, meeting changing community needs and expanding their usefulness, must be realistic. We who are charged with their destinies must know that whereas a few years ago publicity was a good policy, now our very existence depends upon it. Neglect it and we pay a heavy price. The recent depression taught us that with terrifying clarity."¹

No one, I am sure, will question the importance of a well-planned publicity campaign. It is the most important part of this program, upon which largely depends the success or failure of the rest of the program. Unfortunately, library publicity of the past has been puerile and barren of result. In this connection it is interesting to note what Alvin Johnson has to say in his recent book, "The Public Library."² He remarks in part, "Every public library does indeed lay out efforts to interest the public in its performance and its claims. As a sympathetic outsider with some experience in publicity, I have noted these library efforts with compassionate sympathy. . . . To put it in plain English, most library publicity is rotten. . . . Perhaps it was my bad luck, but though I scanned library publicity eagerly I never encountered anything that would have sold a five cent bar of antiseptic soap. Think of it: the libraries housing under their roofs the making of a thousand proficiencies, ten thousand dreams; often a personnel and equipment that would enable a poor devil who could not pay tuition in a Y.M.C.A. to associate freely with the great minds of all time, yet the libraries are buried under a choking mist of public indifference. The marvel is that libraries receive any appropriation at all."

If we are to profit by our past mistakes which have been so sharply pointed out by this friendly library critic, it is not enough that we promote a publicity campaign, but rather, *what kind* of publicity or publicity for *what purpose*. We must be especially concerned with the ends in view and with those methods which get results.

With this in mind a radio committee has been appointed as a sub-committee of the

Library Planning Board to put on the air over all broadcasting stations in the state a regular, weekly library hour. Scripts will be based on proven presentation techniques to insure the widest possible hearing.

In addition, under the WPA project provision is being made to secure the services of a trained publicity expert to handle all library publicity. Contacts will be made with editors over the entire state, and arrangements effected for the dissemination of a wide range of library materials through the columns of their papers.

Moreover, a Planning Board sub-committee on legislation has been appointed. This committee will use more direct methods of contact in publicizing library needs. It will make arrangements with librarians in the state to contact and interview all newly elected legislators. The Committee will also steer through legislative hearings all library bills which the Association may sponsor.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF LAY GROUPS

As previously indicated, state grants-in-aid will hardly come without public recognition of our needs. It may be rightly assumed that public apathy to library conditions is due in no small part to an unenlightened state of mind. The library has remained a neglected institution in community life because most rural people, and even some urban people, have known only the poorest kind of book service, or none at all. Little wonder that people generally, rural people particularly, are not library conscious. Public responsiveness to the library can be brought about only as people are made to comprehend its social implications and the tremendous potentialities of a good library system for the enrichment of human life.

The necessity of effective publicity in building library-mindedness has already been touched upon, but this is not the only method by which to inform the public. It is expedient also to educate public opinion by means of citizens' library committees or friends of the library groups. These committees organized in all counties of the state can be of great assistance by drawing attention to the public library: its work, its importance, its needs, and its possibilities.

¹Grinnell, J. E. "Where to start." Bulletin of the A.L.A. August, 1938. p. 481.

²Johnson, Alvin. *The public library*. American assn. for adult education, 1938. 85p. \$1.00.

These committees can be of even greater assistance when library legislation is needed. They can be called upon for support. Their collective will can be brought to bear and representatives in the legislature informed of the library wishes of the people back home. Ohio, through the efforts of its citizens' library committees, secured the passage of a state aid bill which otherwise would have failed.

Under the WPA library project 12 supervisors will undertake to organize citizens' committees throughout the state. Prominent lay leaders in each county in the state will be brought together to discuss plans for organizing county libraries, and at the same time efforts will be made to organize each group into a permanent county citizens' library committee. These committees can then take over the work of educating the public, enlisting popular support, securing increased revenues for local libraries, and assisting in the passage of necessary library legislation.

V. CERTIFICATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIANS

For the last few years there has been an ever-growing feeling that certification of librarians is not only desirable but imperative. Members of the Library Planning Board are agreed that the time has come to set up certification standards in this state for those librarians who may subsequently enter library work or be employed in responsible positions.

In practically all other fields requiring professional training such as law, dentistry, architecture, and others too numerous to mention, certified evidence of one's fitness to practice is a prerequisite to employment. In the field of education to which we properly belong, the public library is the only tax-supported, educational institution that has not set up standards for determining fitness to hold a position.

The modern library of today is confronted with many complex problems which up to a few years ago did not previously exist. The obligation of librarianship is infinitely more exacting, and for that reason our librarians must be equipped as never before to meet the new conditions of social life, to plan and to visualize, to think in terms of educational advancement, and to formulate sound library policies consistent with the changing needs

of our time. The growing adult education movement, the bewildering number of books and pamphlets constantly pouring from the presses, the changing tendencies in the whole field of education, the rise of forum and other discussion groups—all of these and many others—are making painstaking demands upon the library. If the public library is to cope successfully with these challenging problems, it must be staffed with a qualified personnel.

Certification anticipates the future by safeguarding the public in that librarians hereafter entering library work will be fully qualified to administer the complicated library set-up of today, to select wisely and economically those books best suited to a given community, and to give readers expert guidance in their reading matter. In short, it will be a guarantee that public funds will be wisely spent.

It also insures that careful standards set up by a qualified librarian will be constantly maintained even after that person resigns her position, for under certification an unqualified individual could not take over and impose a lower standard.

There is plenty of evidence that even library trustees have long felt the need for some yardstick by which to measure the fitness of applicants for library positions. Certification standards will be of much help in considering applicants for positions since it eliminates from the beginning those obviously not qualified, such as lovers of books and those with political influence.

Today no one questions the certification of teachers, which limits school boards to selecting qualified people for the schools. It is recognized and accepted as a necessary protection against the possibility of local ignorance, indifference, or local politics. The same applies to libraries under certification. The creation of a set of library standards in no way interferes with a library board's right of choice. As in the case of the schools, all it does is to limit the board's choice to qualified applicants who have been certified for the position.

Few librarians in the state will oppose certification since they as well as the profession stand to benefit so greatly by it. The members

of the Library Planning Board are unanimously agreed upon the certainty and necessity of certification for public librarians. In a report to be submitted later the Board will recommend to the Association a certification measure for legislative action.

Any standards that may be set up under certification will not affect those who are at present employed in Minnesota libraries. We have many able librarians in this state who over a long period of time have secured a rich background of experience and who have successfully administered their libraries. But the experience which they have acquired over so long a period of time, in a day when library work was not as exacting as it is at present, can now be obtained more readily and efficiently in a library school. Consequently, certification will affect only those people who enter library work for the first time.

This, then, is the program. It was conceived in the light of the realities which so far have retarded the development of the public library in Minnesota. Many other desirable library aims have not been included at this time because any attempt to cover too wide a front usually ends in failure. The program as it stands, therefore, represents a basic first approach designed to correct only those major difficulties which may give impetus to a much needed library movement in the state.

Finally, we come to a consideration of the third method, namely, unified group action based on individual support and cooperation for achieving the aims of the program. It is not enough to formulate a program, not enough to laud its purpose; it must be motivated by a will to action, otherwise this, or any other program is meaningless. Librarians everywhere—in school, college, public and institution libraries—must be resolved to do something about it. What specifically can we do to activate the program, to lend assistance, to express our will to action?

There are of course many ways in which individual effort can be manifested by librarians scattered over a wide front throughout the state, but in the larger interests of the program such effort, to be effective, must be shaped into a pattern under the direction of the Association's officers and its appointed

committees. The following constitute a few important ways for rendering assistance in the interests of this program and may serve to indicate the line of action which undoubtedly we will be called upon to take in the next few months.

1. When federal or state aid bills or other desirable library measures are introduced in Congress or the state legislature, librarians can express their will to action by (a) writing to national or state legislators, as the case may be, to solicit support for pending library bills; (b) calling a staff meeting to request library employees to write letters to legislators asking their support for library bills and allowing time off for the purpose; (c) bringing the matter to the attention of library boards and requesting each member to write a letter to his representatives; (d) securing as many individuals in the community as possible, as well as organized groups, to support the bills and to write to their representatives endorsing them.
2. Interview candidates for the legislature relative to the library program and notify officers of the Association where they stand.
3. Interview candidates successful at the polls to explain the library program more fully and solicit in behalf of the Association their support of the bills to be introduced.
4. Cooperate with the State library agency in making the WPA library demonstration a successful experiment by (a) donating to the project extra copies of books at present stored in library basements for distribution to bookless areas; (b) cooperating fully with the library organizers who will be sent out into the state to set up county or regional demonstrations; (c) supervising untrained WPA workers such as book menders and library assistants.
5. Assist the radio committee by writing scripts, or aid in other ways to keep a sustaining library program permanently on the air.

6. Speak before as many organized local groups as possible to tell them about the library, its work, and its possibilities.
7. Help in the organization of citizens' library committees and in keeping them active, interested, and informed.

There are ways other than these which are likely to suggest themselves from time to time as the exigencies of the occasion arise. The main things to keep constantly in mind are the objectives of the program and the imperative need for direct effort on our part. If as individuals we respond to the call for action, the realization of the program is assured and cannot be long delayed. With its realization will come better public libraries, a broader conception of their place in community life,

improved book service, increased appropriations for library purposes, and, finally, the equalization of library opportunity between urban and rural districts.

These are things which are desperately needed today if the public library is to fill the social need for which it exists. As the University of the people—the only one that most people can ever know—the public library has an inescapable responsibility, and whether or not it meets that responsibility as it should depends in great measure upon the fate which attends the program outlined this afternoon. In conclusion, it is our hope that we may appeal to you for your fullest cooperation in the coming months, secure in the knowledge that your support will sustain us in our efforts to put the program across.

FEDERAL AID TO LIBRARIES*

CARL VITZ

Librarian, Minneapolis Public Library

In a brief discussion of Federal Aid, it is difficult to know where to begin, or what to select. In one sense, the federal government has extended aid to libraries for many decades. To be sure, this has not taken the form of cash payments into state treasuries to be expended in turn by state governments for library books and library salaries. Nonetheless, the federal government has contributed materially to public library development, and in a multitude of ways.

It has done this by granting to libraries various exemptions and privileges such as duty free importation of books, franking privileges on books for the blind and low postal rates on interlibrary loans and mail sending of books to and from library readers.

Of greater influence has been the distribution of printed catalog cards by the Library of Congress and the development and publication of its scheme of classification of books.

Indexing and bibliographic services come from many agencies of the federal government, notably from the Superintendent of Documents and the Library of Congress. A recent publication lists 26 such indexes and bibliographies. Interlibrary loans from national libraries and the free distribution of public documents to libraries are also important federal aid.

Recently we have seen federal library service in the T.V.A. area. Under P.W.A. and W.P.A. and other alphabetical set-ups, federal aid has been granted to many libraries. This has taken the form of new buildings; of repair and rehabilitation of library plants; book repair; supplemental help of various kinds to individual libraries and help in the preparation of union catalogs and other large scale bibliographic undertakings, including such as the recently begun newspaper indexing and filming project of the Minneapolis Public Library. Regional and statewide library extension projects under WPA auspices are now being developed in many states.

Last but not least, we should mention the recently established Library Service division in the Office of Education.

But after all, when we speak of Federal Aid to libraries we do not have these varied forms in mind but think of federal grants-in-aid, these grants to be used by and in the various states to supplement local financial resources and given in an effort to equalize throughout the states educational opportunities afforded by libraries.

In this sense federal aid to libraries is a recent idea. It is startling to recall how recent. First favorable action was taken less than eight years ago at the Midwinter Meeting of the A.L.A. Council in 1930. This was merely an endorsement of the principle and seemed most Utopian at that time, just the expression of a pious hope.

At the New Haven Conference in 1931, a resolution in terms of a definite sum of money and a 10 year program was adopted. During the presidency of Miss Gratia A. Countryman at Montreal more specific resolutions were passed, which were confirmed at the succeeding Midwinter Meeting of the A.L.A. Then a storm of protest broke, and the whole idea of federal aid to libraries was for a time under fire. The subject was restudied by a special committee of the A.L.A. and discussed by state associations throughout the country. By the summer of 1936 at the Richmond meeting, the principle of federal aid to libraries was emphatically reendorsed. We may now say that it is accepted A.L.A. doctrine.

All of this resolving, though helpful in discovering public opinion among librarians and crystallizing support behind the idea, remained more or less in the field of wishful thinking until the report of the Advisory Committee on Education appointed by President Roosevelt. With the publication of its report, often called the Reeves report after its chairman, the situation changed with extreme rapidity. The commission was appointed in the fall of 1936 to study federal aid to voca-

*Paper presented at M.L.A. conference, Sept. 29, 1938.

tional education. In April, 1937, the President instructed it also to "study Federal relationship to state and local conduct of education." The report was made to the President on February 18, 1938, and by him promptly submitted to Congress.

Through cooperation of leaders in the educational field and especially of its chairman, Floyd W. Reeves of the University of Chicago, and the alertness of the A.L.A., library needs were included in this study as a part of the educational needs of the country. As stated by Dr. C. B. Joeckel, shortly after the report was made public, "Publication of the report of the Advisory Committee on Education and its transmittal to Congress by the President made federal aid to libraries an active legislative possibility. The report of Professor Reeves and his associates is significant for several reasons:

1. For the first time, a report of national scope integrates library service with a general program of education.
2. The proposals made on behalf of libraries are not only reasonably generous in themselves but are particularly generous when it is remembered that the Reeves report is primarily a report on federal aid to the school system.
3. The report strikes definitely at the weakest spot in library development—rural library service—and provides assistance for this primary need by a simple formula. It should have a wide appeal because of the obvious need it proposes to meet and also because of the simplicity of its provisions and its appeal to rural support."

A special meeting of the A.L.A. Executive Board was called in March, at which the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"The Executive Board of the American Library Association indorses the report of the Advisory Committee on Education as submitted by the President to the Congress on February 23, 1938, and urges supporting legislation to put its recommendations into effect.

"After many years of concern for the forty millions of children, young people, and adults

who do not now have and never have had access to books, reading, and study materials, and reading guidance such as public libraries furnish, and after extensive study of federal aid to other educational enterprises, the Association by formal action in 1936 concluded that federal aid is not only desirable but necessary if educational opportunity is to be even approximately equalized.

"The Association believes that federal aid is of first importance for public and school libraries in rural areas, that it should be allocated through an agency of the state which is concerned with library advancement, that control and administration of libraries should remain with the state and local governments, that all libraries should be administered by adequately educated and specially trained personnel, and that public library service is basically essential to all educational activities.

"The Executive Board of the American Library Association therefore indorses the report of the Advisory Committee on Education in general and recommends that federal funds be made available for rural library service, for adequate reading materials and libraries in schools, for the construction in school buildings of rooms for school and community libraries, for the educational preparation of school librarians and for adult education through schools, libraries, and other non-profit educational agencies. The board urges all libraries and friends of libraries to join in supporting legislation to put these several recommendations into effect not only in general but specifically those which call for federal aid for the extension and equalization of library services throughout the states."

Library needs have for the first time been included in a major study of education—a searching analysis of the educational needs of the nation as a whole.

Federal grants for libraries are recommended by the President's Advisory Committee on Education (the "Reeves report") to make public library service available for the forty million rural people still without it. Specific proposals are for \$2,000,000 the first year, \$4,000,000 the second, and \$6,000,000 for each of four following years. These library grants would be allocated by the

United States Office of Education on the basis of rural population to the state library agencies designated by the states to receive and administer them, after a program adapted to the particular state situation had been worked out by the state library agency with the United States Office of Education.

Libraries are also taken into consideration in most of the other main divisions of report. School libraries, reading materials, rooms for school and community libraries, training for school librarianship, are specifically included in the recommendations for large grants for school purposes, and libraries may be covered by a phrase, "other non-profit agencies," under grants for adult education.

A bill was drafted in substantial conformity with the recommendations of this report, which bill was considered on March 23 at a meeting of 38 national organizations of which the American Library Association was one. Substantial agreement was reached. The new bill was proposed as an amendment in the nature of a substitute for an educational aid bill by Senators Pat Harrison and Elbert D. Thomas already on the Senate calendar, and in the House it was introduced as a new bill by Congressman Brooks Fletcher. As is customary, the bill, besides bearing a number, is also named after its sponsors in the House and Senate, in this case as the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill.

Although there seemed a real possibility for a time that the bill might be passed, the bill was introduced too late and had too much competition from other bills for a successful issue in the congressional session about to end.

Much support, however, was secured for the idea of federal aid and for the provisions of this particular bill. Powerful sponsorship seems assured for it when it is again introduced at the next session of Congress.

Presidential approval has also been expressed as the following quotations will indicate. The first is taken from President Roosevelt's address before the National Education Association in New York City on June 30.

"No one wants the Federal Government to subsidize education any more than is absolutely necessary. It has been and will be the

traditional policy of the United States to leave the actual management of schools and their curricula to State and local control.

"But we know that in many places local government unfortunately cannot adequately finance either the freedom or the facilities to learn.

"And there the Federal Government can properly supplement local resources.

". . . We know that the weakest educational link in the system lies in those communities which have the lowest taxable values, therefore, the lowest teachers' salaries and most inadequate buildings and equipment. . . .

"There is probably a wider divergence today in the standard of education between the richest communities and the poorest communities than there was one hundred years ago; and it is, therefore, our immediate task to seek to close that gap. . . .

"All of this leads me to ask you not to demand that the Federal Government provide financial assistance to all communities. Our aid for many reasons, financial and otherwise, must be confined to lifting the level at the bottom rather than to giving assistance at the top. Today we cannot do both, and we must therefore confine ourselves to the greater need."

President Roosevelt again endorsed federal grants for education for "those communities which need them most" in his address at Athens, Georgia, August 11. It is said also that others close to the President have expressed similar views.

While the new bill may be modified in some of its provisions, there will probably be but little change in its provisions from those recommended in the Reeves report and as incorporated in the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill of the last session. For this reason we give here its library provisions as summarized in the A.L.A. Bulletin.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Special Federal grants to the states should be provided for the extension of library service to rural areas. The amounts recommended are \$2,000,000 during the fiscal year 1939-40; \$4,000,000 during the fiscal

year 1940-41; and \$6,000,000 during each of the succeeding fiscal years through 1944-45. These amounts should be allocated among the states in proportion to their respective rural populations.

2. The United States Office of Education should be designated as the Federal agency to allocate the library fund and to cooperate with the states in its administration.

3. The grants to each state should be conditioned upon the establishment and maintenance of a statewide library system through which free library service will be available to each inhabitant. It will be necessary for each state to designate or establish an administrative agency; the states should not be required to designate their departments of education, although it is to be hoped that most states will do so.

4. Suitable provision should be made for joint plans to be prepared cooperatively by the state and Federal administrative agencies. The plan for each state should provide (a) for the maintenance of a cooperative and integrated system of library service throughout the state; (b) for expenditure of the Federal funds within the state in such manner as to equalize opportunity for library service so far as feasible; (c) for suitable cooperative arrangements with school systems, the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service, and other appropriate agencies; (d) for the employment of only qualified personnel; (e) for audits and reports; and (f) for avoidance of any discrimination between races in the services provided by Federal funds.

OTHER LIBRARY RECOMMENDATIONS (Summarized)

Operation of school libraries and the purchase of books and other reading and instructional materials are specifically mentioned in the recommendations for grants beginning with \$40,000,000 a year and increasing to \$140,000,000 for general federal aid for elementary and secondary education.

Training for school library service is included in proposed grants of \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000 per year for improved preparation of teachers.

Facilities in school buildings for libraries, as well as community center activities, are recommended under special grants for district reorganization and improved housing of schools, beginning at \$20,000,000 and increasing to \$30,000,000 per year.

Library divisions of state departments of education may profit by proposed grants of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 annually for the improved administration of state departments of education.

Grants for adult education of from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 per year are recommended for schools and other non-profit agencies—which phrase might well include libraries.

Research, planning, and demonstrations recommended, under the direction of the United States Office of Education, under grants of \$1,250,000 to \$3,000,000 per year, would apparently include the field of library service.

The distribution of grants is based on rural population, that is, the number of persons (Census of 1930) in towns and villages of less than 2,500 population and in the open country. For Minnesota the amounts will be for the first year \$47,336.00, the next \$94,732.00 and for the four succeeding years \$142,098.00.

Now, what can we, as Minnesota librarians and trustees do, in support of legislation for federal aid to education and libraries? We cannot do better than to follow suggestions made at Kansas City and adopted by the A.L.A. Library Extension Board. These are here restated in somewhat modified and simplified form.

The A.L.A. Library Extension Board at its recent meeting in Kansas City discussed the far-reaching implications for library extension of the proposed federal aid to the states for rural library development. It joins with the A.L.A. Federal Relations Committee in urging continued legislative effort toward the passage of the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill. It believes that federal aid should *supplement or stimulate state aid—not make it unnecessary*—and that *continued effort for state aid is also desirable*.

The Board particularly calls to the attention of state leaders the urgency of prepara-

tions in order to be ready to receive federal grants and to use them to advantage.

State leaders will want to discuss whether their state is ready to meet the requirements for federal aid for rural library development—to be administered by the state library extension agency.

1. A plan must be set up with specific proposals for developing and equalizing public library service throughout the state through the expenditure of federal grants. (This may call for laying out the state into regions, and for detailed projects for operation of service.)
2. Legislation may be needed to provide for setting up units of various sizes to make possible contracts between governmental units, between public libraries and schools, etc.
3. A state library agency is required, strong enough in funds and staff to administer federal aid effectively, with a staff appointed on the merit basis. In Minnesota this will mean support for a more generous appropriation for the Library Division of the State Department of Education.
4. *Later*, after the federal aid bill is passed, the state legislature must take formal action, accepting the provisions of the act.

Libraries can also be aided by grants made under other titles of the bill from funds administered by state departments of education. Such help is contingent on setting up constructive plans and securing the interest and cooperation of the State Department of Education in carrying them out—before the departments' other plans for spending this same money have crystallized. Prompt action is again important even though legislation may not be required.

5. A plan is needed for statewide school library development covering elementary and secondary schools. Grants can provide salaries, books and other operating expenses and the construction and equipment of library rooms. Correla-

tion of public and school library service must be considered.

6. A program for professional training of school librarians and teacher librarians is necessary, with an estimate of the number of each likely to be needed.
7. A plan for books and other adult education-library services in a comprehensive state program for adult education must be prepared.

Such are the goals in sight. They are assuredly worth the striving for. All of us in our various capacities should cooperate in their achievement. We can help as citizens and with the legislators who represent us. As librarians or library trustees we should take leadership in our communities in securing support. Above all, we must take counsel together how most wisely to plan for library development in Minnesota and how most effectively to promote library legislation and administration of library service. Through a coordination of local, state and federal support we must bring to every citizen of Minnesota the benefits of adequate library service.

SOME RECENT IMPORTANT REFERENCES

Libraries and Federal Aid; Report of the A.L.A. Special Committee on Federal Aid. A.L.A. Bulletin 30:427-17, May, 1936, part 2.

Advisory Committee on Education. Report of the Committee, February, 1938. Washington Government Printing Office, 1938. (This is the Reeves Report; price 35c.)

Joeckel, Carleton B. Library Service. Staff Study No. 11. Advisory Committee on Education. Washington Government Printing Office, 1938. (Price 15c.)

Federal Relations to Libraries; Report of the Special Committee. A.L.A. Bulletin 32: 231-33, 302, April, 1938.

Federal Aid for Libraries: Preparations Needed in the States for Securing and Using Federal Grants. A compilation for State Library Leaders. Tentative edition, Oct., 1938. Chic. A.L.A., 1938.

See also A.L.A. Bulletin 32:308-13, May, 1938; 32:363, June, 1938; 32:634-6, Sept., 1938; 32:680, 681-83, Oct., 1938.

LIBRARY BINDING

HOW TO USE THE FREE INSPECTION SERVICE ON BINDING*

The free binding examination service offered by the Joint Committee of A.L.A. and L.B.I. is being used by a growing number of librarians, school and college officials, state boards and purchasing officers as a source of expert opinion on all kinds of questions relating to the quality of library binding. Some of the more frequent questions being regularly answered are: Is our bindery giving us Class A work? Do these books conform to the Class A Specifications as well as to our own extra clauses? Is the special work on these volumes properly done and are we being overcharged? Is the bindery meeting its contract obligations when it delivers binding like this?

The service has thus become more than a simple inspection service and is proving of increasing value in several directions in helping libraries make sure that they are receiving the binding they need. The binder's knowledge that his work is subject to expert check at any time is at least a strong potential influence on the maintenance of quality standards.

The examination is made by the Joint Committee's Sub-Committee on Appraisal, which consists of two recognized practical authorities on every phase of library binding, who are not, however, commercial binders. They do not know the identity of the bindery when they examine work and their report is purely factual and unbiased. The report answers the question as to whether or not the binding conforms to the particular specifications which it is supposed to follow, and if it does not conform, the points of deviation and their probable seriousness.

There is no charge or red tape in connection with the service—it is available to all librarians and other officials concerned with the buying of library binding. During the past two years, the experience of the Committee in performing this service and of librarians in using it, has indicated that

the following suggestions make for the convenience and satisfaction of everybody concerned:

1. All samples for examination should be preceded by a letter from the librarian or other official giving at least the following information:

- a. The titles of the volumes.
- b. The approximate date on which the binder delivered them to the library.
- c. The purpose of the examination.
- d. Whether the binder was supposed to follow the A.L.A.-L.B.I. Minimum Specifications for Class "A" Library Binding.
- e. Whether some other specifications or clauses or special instructions were to be followed. If so, a copy of these other specifications or instructions should be enclosed (they will be returned to the inquirer).
- f. Whether the work was done under contract. If so, a copy of the contract should be enclosed (it will be returned).
- g. Whether one or more (and which) of the volumes may be dissected in order to study the interior construction of the binding.
- h. Whether the mending, if any, had been done in the library or by the bindery.
- i. Whether the volumes are needed back in the library as soon as possible or whether they should be kept by the Committee, after the report is made, until the inquirer decided whether or not further reports are wanted.

2. Where the object of the inquiry is not concerned merely with conformity of particular volumes to specifications, but is the

*Reprinted from the Library Journal, March 15, 1938.

determination of the quality of a bindery's work in general, care should be taken in selecting volumes as samples. At least two samples should be sent and these should be taken at random or chosen as characteristic of the work. If the quality of some particular volumes is in doubt, that fact should be stated in the letter; and the Committee's report should not then be considered as a general report on the quality of the binder's work. If books and magazines are involved, at least one volume of each should be sent. If much of the binding was of a special nature, such as technical or unusually difficult material, a sample of this should be sent.

3. The volumes should be carefully and securely wrapped so that they will not be damaged in transportation.

4. They should be sent by reliable carrier as the Committee cannot assume any responsibility for loss, damage or delay.

5. They should be addressed to Pelham Barr, Executive Director, Library Binding Institute, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., who will submit them to the Sub-Committee on Appraisal and transmit its report to the inquirer. He has no other function in this connection and he does not have anything to do with the contents of the Committee's report.

There are no limits as to the number of volumes which may be sent for examination or the frequency with which any inquirer makes use of the service.

The Committee does not include collation in its examination, as that can best be done by the librarian who is naturally fa-

miliar with the particular needs and customs of the library.

All who use this service are requested to keep in mind the confidential nature of the reports. They are intended for use only by the inquiring librarian or by some other official or official body concerned. The contents of the reports should not be revealed, directly or indirectly, to any binder other than the one who did the work, as the reports are not to be used by any binder for competitive purposes.

In case a report is to be used in connection with court action or official inquiry, it is desirable that the Sub-Committee be first consulted.

Where the question is one of classification of work (such as whether a volume is to be considered a magazine volume or a book) or where the nature or fair value of some special work is involved, the Sub-Committee will give its unofficial opinion, if possible. It may, upon request and at its discretion, act in an arbitration capacity, but it will not do so unless both librarian and binder submit the question under proper arbitration procedure.

The examination service is not intended to rate binderies in order of merit or to decide as to the relative qualifications of different binderies. Its primary function is to determine whether or not particular volumes or an individual binder's work, in general, is or is not in accordance with definite specifications or requirements.

With these suggestions in mind, librarians and library officials are invited by the Joint Committee to use the examination service at any time and to any extent.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS REPORT

Bulletin No. 5

*Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*¹

"Encyclopaedia of the social sciences; ed. by Edwin R. A. Seligman; associate ed., Alvin Johnson. 8 v. N. Y., Macmillan, 1937. \$45. 25% discount to libraries.

"This is a reprint, from the same plates, of the fifteen-volume set priced at \$112.50, of which the first volume was reviewed in Subscription Books Bulletin, April, 1930, p. 9. All of the original material has been included in the reprint. Though two volumes are now bound in one, except in the case of volume 8, which is identical with the former volume 15, the separate paging and title pages of each of the original volumes are retained. The index is the same as that of the fifteen-volume set. The fact that the index refers to volumes 1 to 15 whereas the volumes of the new edition are numbered on the outside 1 to 8 may cause slight inconvenience in consultation.

"The new set is bound in library buckram of a color described by the publisher as gray-black and printed on good paper which is slightly thinner than that of the original edition.

"Many libraries which have felt unable to afford this valuable reference work will welcome the less expensive reprint.

"Recommended."

The State Subscription Books Committee recommends the set for purchase in the schools having adequate budgets for ready reference (encyclopedia) materials.

New Human Interest Library and Pictured Knowledge

Superintendents and librarians have recently made several requests for information concerning these two sets of books. Since the State Subscription Books Com-

mittee has not received either set for review, the only critical information available at this time is that in the Subscription Books Bulletin of the A. L. A. for July, 1930. The 1929 edition of Pictured Knowledge and the 1928 edition of the New Human Interest Library are both reviewed in this issue, neither receiving a recommended rating. Libraries wishing copies of these reviews may have them upon request to the Library Division.

Until further information can be obtained, schools and libraries are advised to defer purchase.

*Subscription Fraud Claimed*²

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against the American Educator Encyclopedia for alleged misstatements in the latter's sales campaigns. Complaint is brought against the United Educators, Inc., 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and against the General Research Foundation, Inc., Publishers Finance Company, Inc., and Warren T. Davis, Joseph J. Rink, and Elmer C. Wolford officers of United Educators, Inc., who are said to control and direct the several corporations which are different departments of a single business.

Among the allegations are those that representatives state to purchasers that the books are being given free for special reasons, which prove to be not the fact; that the purchasers would pay only for the loose-leaf service when in fact the price charged is the regular price for the books and the service. They have also used the old lure that the customer is getting the books free or at a low price because of his alleged prominence in the community.

¹Reprinted from the Subscription Books Bulletin, January, 1938.

²Reprinted from the Publisher's Weekly, June 11, 1938.

NEWS ITEMS

THE WPA LIBRARY PROJECT

At the time this number of *Library Notes and News* goes to press the State library agency is engaged in setting up a statewide library project which, it is believed, will have far-reaching influence on the subsequent development of the public library in Minnesota. A description of this project together with the objectives to be achieved under it have been outlined in a paper, "A Program for Minnesota" by the State director of libraries. This paper was presented at the recent state conference of the Minnesota Library Association and appears as a part of the *Proceedings* elsewhere in this issue.

The project as set up is to be under the direction of Mr. Lee F. Zimmerman with the assistance of a state library supervisor. Two professionally trained librarians have been allowed for each of the six WPA districts, one a district supervisor or organizer and the other an assistant supervisor.

This project will supersede all other local public library projects in the state, which should prove advantageous since it will bring about a coordination of all projects. This is especially desirable for all book-mending projects.

WPA regulations limit to 5% the number of non-certified people (supervisors) that may be employed against 95% certified or relief people. At the present time approximately 150 relief people are employed on public library projects. This small group necessarily limits to 7 the number of professionally trained librarians to be employed immediately. As more relief people are put to work on the project, more supervisor-organizers will be engaged to direct the program.

At present two district organizers have been selected in addition to the chief supervisor, a cataloger, a promotion supervisor, and a supervisor of mending and repair of books.

The first section of the state to be organized will be District No. 4 in the southern part of the state. County demonstrations will be opened in Goodhue, Winona, Olmsted, Mower, Freeborn, Rice, and Blue Earth Counties. A regional demonstration is also planned in this district.

District organizers will attempt to set up county libraries by organizing citizens' library committees and by inducing certain library boards in the various communities to let their libraries assume the role and voluntarily carry on the work of a county library. From these county libraries books sent by this office can be distributed to branches which may be opened up in smaller places in the counties. District supervisors will also attempt to raise voluntary local contributions from citizens and from organized groups to keep the demonstration progressively in motion. Thru the organization of citizens' committees and thru the demonstration of a book service organized on county or regional lines, it is hoped that citizen pressure and an awakened interest will result in the legal establishment of county libraries.

WPA PROJECT NEEDS BOOKS

The success or failure of the WPA rural library demonstration will depend to a large extent upon the number of books made available to over a million people living in Minnesota communities now without book service.

The State library agency is at present breaking up its collection of traveling libraries (35,000 books) for distribution of these volumes among the various WPA library districts. It also plans to spend \$3,000 for books to be used solely on the project. In addition, the WPA is to contribute \$15,000 for new books. It is estimated that for these amounts approximately 10,000 titles can be purchased. This will provide an initial 45,000 volumes on which to undertake the project. However, this number of books is wholly inadequate on which to set up a library

demonstration along county and regional lines, for it should be kept mind that only 6 out of 87 counties give extension service.

Books in large numbers are essential. Public libraries in the state with large or small collections of duplicate titles stored in basements, especially of fiction, biography and travel, could contribute heavily to the success of the project if such duplicates are turned over to the State library agency for use on the statewide project. Books stored in basements gathering dust or mold are of no use to libraries, but they can be of great use to the man, woman or child who at present has no access to books. Librarians all over the state will make a distinct professional contribution towards advancing those library objectives we are striving to reach if they will notify us of their willingness to cooperate in this way.

STATE AID TO BE SOUGHT IN 1939

State aid for public library development will be a live legislative issue in 1939, according to word received by the secretary of the A. L. A. Library Extension Board, Julia Wright Merrill. The state projects for 1939, as known, are summarized below.

Arkansas. Renewal of the 1937 appropriation of \$100,000 for the biennium, and perhaps an increase, for grants to county and regional libraries and for the state library commission itself.

Indiana. Continuing, annual appropriation of 35 cents per capita for each person now unserved by local public libraries and 10 cents per capita for equalization of service to those now served by public libraries (approximately \$500,000 in all). State librarian given power to set standards and designate regions. Funds available for any expenditure except buildings and payment of indebtedness.

Iowa. The Executive Board of the Iowa Library Association voted November 1 to work for state aid. Amount not yet determined.

Minnesota. Legislative program includes an amount of \$150,000 for library service to those now without it.

New York. Greatly increased state aid—for many years the New York Library Extension Division has administered about \$50,000 aid in small grants to existing libraries.

North Carolina. Continuing annual appropriation of \$300,000 under the enabling state aid legislation which was passed in 1937, for the development of county and regional libraries. The method of distribution will be left to Library Commission. Money may be used for books, personnel, book automobiles, etc.

Ohio. A third biennial state aid appropriation, this time at least \$200,000, to be administered by the State Library on the same basis as previous aid. Ohio appropriated \$150,000 for the biennium 1937-39 and \$100,000 for 1935-37.

Oklahoma. Has included, in a complete revision of its library legislation, a provision for state aid to equalize library support to a minimum of 35 cents per capita, to places having made a local appropriation of one-half mill. In addition, it may seek an emergency appropriation of \$154,000 for rural library development.

South Carolina. A first appropriation for the State Library Board and for state aid. In the meantime, an emergency grant from the state of \$1,000 has been provided for a three months organization period. Dr. Helen Gordon Stewart will act as executive secretary to the Board.

Tennessee. An appropriation for the Library Division set up in 1937 in the Department of Education and for state aid for regional library development.

Texas. \$750,000 state aid for the biennium, to purchase books and other printed matter, for new service through county and regional libraries, and to build up established libraries.

Vermont. Renewal of the state aid appropriation of \$25,000 (made in 1937) and probably an increase, to enable the Public Library Commission to continue its program of coordinated library service through four regional centers.

West Virginia. A first appropriation for the state library commission and state aid for regional development. Legislation will be based on recommendations of a survey recently made by Paul A. T. Noon and Mildred Sandoe, with funds provided by the state Federation of Women's Clubs.

Wisconsin. Continuing, annual appropriation of \$750,000 for developing county library service, supplementing the incomes of libraries in poorer communities and aiding all public libraries meeting standards set by the Library Commission.

"FACT-FINDERS ON THE AIR"

The Minnesota Library Association radio program, Fact-Finders, with its slogan, "Listen to this program every week, but make your Library your Fact-Finder every day," began on Thursday, September 29, and will be heard every Thursday through December 22 over station KSTP at 12:00-12:15 noon. There are thirteen scripts in this series of broadcasts.

It is the aim of the program to interest people at large in libraries and their work, and to build up, indirectly, a sympathetic attitude toward libraries and a favorable reception of the coming legislative program for state aid, in which, of course, every librarian in the state is interested.

KSTP has a potential audience of over a million and a half listeners; nearly half of these are in the Twin Cities. Because it is the rural areas now entirely without library service or with inadequate library service that will benefit most from state aid, and since it is the people in these areas who now know least about libraries and their need of them, it is highly desirable that this program be rebroadcast over all of the smaller radio stations in the state. Arrangements have been completed to have the program given over the following stations: KATE—Albert Lea and Austin, Sunday, 9:00 A.M.; WMGF—Hibbing and WHLB—Virginia, Thursday, 1:00 P.M.; KVOX—Moorhead, Saturday, 12:15 P.M.; KFAM—St. Cloud, Friday, 1:45 P.M.; KYSM—Mankato, Thursday, 3:45

P.M. Arrangements for putting it on the air over other stations in the State are still under way.

The more the people over the state know about libraries, their work and their needs, the more support we can expect for a program of state aid to libraries. Please cooperate with the committee in getting these and other scripts sent you over the air on your stations.

ELIZABETH BOND,

Chairman, Radio Committee

Minneapolis Public Library

ANNUAL REPORTS

The compilation of statistical data for nearly 200 public libraries in the state is a long and tedious task. Promptness in sending in reports greatly facilitates the work of compilation.

Since the fiscal year for a number of public libraries ends on December 31, and their statistics are published in the March 1st number of *Library Notes and News*, it is important that this office receive all December reports no later than January 31, 1939 to get ready for the printer early in February. No summaries can be made nor the data interpreted until every public library submits its report.

Head librarians will win our everlasting gratitude if they will see to it that their reports reach this office no later than the dead line set.

WANTED

The periodical division of the St. Paul Public Library is anxious to procure the February 1906 (Vol. 1, No. 6) and the January 1908 (Vol. 2, No. 5) issues of *Library Notes and News* in order to complete its file.

The Library Division would like to obtain the March, June and November numbers of the *Wilson Bulletin* for 1935. It will be grateful to any librarian who can supply them.

REGIONAL MEETING

The Southern Minnesota Library Association held its second meeting of the year at Faribault on November 4th. Miss Florence Love, president of the association, and members of her board acted as host. After the luncheon, the group met in the library for its business meeting. Speaker for the occasion was Mr. Lee F. Zimmerman, who spoke on "The Library Movement in Minnesota." Thirty librarians and trustees attended the meeting.

NEW LIBRARY

At Roseau a library and reading room will be opened December 7th in the new Municipal building by the American Legion Auxiliary.

APPOINTMENTS

Cora Belisle is high school librarian at St. Peter.

James Ekholm is in the reference department of the St. Paul Public Library.

Nettie Mehne is children's librarian at Rochester.

Shirley Welshinger, Minnesota '37, is in the reference department of the Duluth Public Library.

DEBATE MATERIAL

The Minnesota State high school league debate question for 1938-1939 is: "Resolved:

That the United States should establish an alliance with Great Britain." A bibliography of its own holdings on the current question has been prepared by the Library Division and is available at no cost. The material listed may be borrowed for three weeks under the usual loan regulations.

PROMINENT LIBRARIAN TO SPEAK

Dr. Thomas Dossing, State Library Director of Denmark, will be a guest of the Twin City Library Club at a dinner meeting to be held at the Women's City Club in St. Paul on Wednesday, December 7, at 6:30 P.M. He will discuss library planning as it functions in Denmark.

Dr. Dossing has been largely responsible for the framing and passage of Denmark's Public Library Law which has brought about a notable increase in the number of new public libraries in that country, in the reorganization of old ones and in rural book circulation. The result is almost complete library coverage in Denmark.

In Europe Dr. Dossing is recognized as the authority on regional library planning. He is a contributor to international publications of articles on this subject as well as the construction of public library buildings. Since October, Dr. Dossing has been in this country filling lecture engagements in the East and the South.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

RECENT BOOKS*

Compiled by ELEANOR DAVIS

Democracy or Dictatorship

Angell, Sir Norman. *Peace with the dictators?* Harper, 3.00. 940.5

After presenting German, Italian, English and American view points, the author concludes that peace can be preserved only if principles of law and justice survive.

Beals, Carleton. *Coming struggle for Latin America*. Lippincott, 3.00. 980

A timely and important account of the fascist invasion of Latin America from Mexico to Chile.

Childs, Marquis William. *This is democracy; collective bargaining in Scandinavia*. Yale, 2.50. 334

Summary of labor's achievements in the three Scandinavian countries, by the author of *Sweden, the middle way*.

*Mann, Thomas. *Coming victory of democracy*. Knopf, 1.00. 320.4

The whole case of freedom against dictatorship is stated in this lecture delivered in the U. S. last spring to 60,000 people by this foremost German writer.

Europe and the Dictators

The most important books are:

Gunther—*Inside Europe*

Lyons—*Assignment in Utopia* (March Notes and News)

Roberts—*House that Hitler built* (June Notes and News)

Newer titles are:

Freund, Richard. *Watch Czechoslovakia!* Oxford, 1.50. 943.7

"Excellent short summary of internal dissensions and international complications."

*Starred items will be found particularly popular or valuable for small libraries.

Kolnai, Aurel. *War against the west*. Viking, 4.00. 943.085

Scholarly survey and warning indispensable for an understanding of Nazi philosophy, based on a study of over 200 pro-Nazi writers. Too long for general reader.

*Lips, Mrs. Eva. *Savage symphony*. Random, 3.00. 921

The persecution of Professor Lips, director of an anthropological museum in Cologne upon his refusal to teach Nazi racial doctrines is here told by his wife in a direct personal narrative which gives a vivid and exciting picture of what it means to be a German under Hitler.

*Reed, Douglas. *Insanity fair*. Covici, 3.00. 940.5

This autobiographical account of London Times correspondent's experiences in central Europe during the past seven years ranks with the best of the books by newspaper correspondents.

Van Til. *Danube flows through Fascism*. Scribner, 3.00. 914

Into this pleasant account of a young couple's fold-boat journey is brought a picture of the attitude on the political situation of the Germans, Austrians and Czechs they met.

*Wolfe, Henry Antler. *German octopus*. Doubleday, 2.50. 943

Keen analysis of Germany's planned expansion through central and southern Europe.

Our Country Today

*Adamic, Louis. *My America*. Harper, 3.75. 917.3

These sketches of many phases of American life as experienced by the author of *Native's return* show keen insight and a gift of expression.

*Armstrong, Mrs. L. V. *We too are the people*. Little, 3.00. 361

The reader lives with the author and her vivid experiences as emergency relief administrator in a northern Michigan county. "This book has the quality of drama and the punch of fact"—Books.

Coyle, David Cushman. *Roads to a new America*. Little, 2.75. 330-973

America's economic situation as reviewed by an engineer-economist.

*Daniels, Jonathan. *Southerner discovers the South*. Macmillan, 3.00. 917-5

This highly entertaining account of the author's 3,000 mile trip through the South is also a broad-scale survey of social conditions.

Hark, Ann. *Hex marks the spot in the Pennsylvania Dutch country*. Lippincott, 2.50. 917-48

Highly entertaining account of the author's experiences among the Pennsylvania Dutch and of their manners, customs and superstitions.

Hindus, Maurice. *Green worlds*. Doubleday, 3.00. 921

"Describes rural life he knew in Russia as a child and the American country life he enjoyed as a boy of thirteen. He then traces the rapid changes in both areas; one hastened by political revolution, the other by the machine age." Open shelf.

Lord, Russell. *Behold our land*. Houghton, 3.00. 631-4

This book is on a subject of vital importance; the danger of soil destruction.

Federal writers project.

Iowa. Viking, 2.50. 917-77

North Dakota. N. D. State Hist., 2.50. 917-84

South Dakota. State of S. D., 2.00. 917-82

These guide books of our neighboring states are valuable for all libraries, particularly if these states are near neighbors.

Minnesota

*Federal writers project. *Minnesota*. Viking, 2.50. 917-76

This guide to our state, to be published November 28, is essential for every library.

Hagen, Mrs. Lois Denley. *Parish in the pines*. Caxton, 3.00. 921

Story of the author's childhood in northern Minnesota where her father was missionary to the Chippewas.

Jaques, Mrs. Florence Page. *Canoe Country*. Illustrated by Francis Lee Jaques. University of Minnesota press, 2.50. 917-76

Description of a three-week canoe trip through wilderness lakes of northern Minnesota. The illustrations give the book special distinction.

Schilplin, Maude C. ed. *Minnesota verse, an anthology*. Times Publishing Co., St. Cloud. 811.08

Inclusive collection of 850 pages with good biographical sketch of each poet included.

Science

Allee, W. C. *Social life of animals*. Norton, 3.00. 591-5

Conclusions regarding cooperation among animal groups are applied to the human race.

Fenton, Carroll Lane. *Our amazing earth*. Doubleday, 4.50. 551

Popular geology for intelligent reader written with literary skill and scientific accuracy by author of *Along the hill*.

*Hogben, Lancelot. *Science for the citizen*. Knopf, 5.00. 500

By author of *Mathematics for the million*, "One of the few men with intellectual ability and social outlook necessary to write a book of this stature." The scope is vast, the history of the five chief sciences and their relation to social problems, but the style is so clear and brilliant that "it is a book to rejoice the heart of every citizen who values civilization."

Interesting Biographies

- Lehmann, Lotte. *Midway in my song*. Bobbs, 3.00. 921
The story of the opera singer's Prussian childhood, success in Vienna and later years in this country.
- Sullivan, Mrs. Mary Agnes. *My double life: The story of a New York Police-woman*. Farrar, 2.50. 921
Informative, clear, eloquent account of an exciting life.
- *Van Doren, Carl. *Benjamin Franklin*. Viking, 3.75. 921
This portrait of Franklin as a modern and many-sided human being supplements the autobiography and ranks next to it in importance.

Biographies of Doctors

- Aughinbaugh, William E. *I swear by Apollo: a life of medical adventure*. Farrar, 3.00. 921
These reminiscences of an American doctor who fought leprosy in Cuba, bubonic plague in India and cholera on ship-board assay about an adventure per page, sometimes incredible, but always entertaining.
- *Hertzler, Arthur E. *Horse and buggy doctor*. Harper, 2.75. 921
Lively anecdotes of a country doctor's experiences, told with salty humor and rare penetration.
- Jackson, Chevalier. *Life of Chevalier Jackson*. Macmillan, 3.50. 921
This vivid account of a fine and unusual life of a surgeon, inventor, artist and humanitarian is written with convincing simplicity.

Humor

- Halsey, Mrs. Margaret. *With malice toward some*. Simon, 2.00. 914.2
Pointed and humorous description of English landed gentry by a witty American. Illustrated, most suitably, by Peggy Bacon.
- Nash, Ogden. *I'm a stranger here myself*. Little, 2.00. 811
Nimble, witty and quotable light verse.

True Adventure

- Beebe, William. *Zaca venture*. Harcourt, 3.00. 591.92
This account of happenings on a two months' cruise in Gulf of California deals largely with animal life.
- *Digby, George. *Goose feathers*. Dutton, 3.00. 921
Highly entertaining account of the author's life as a tea planter in Ceylon and a journalist in New Guinea and Japan. True experiences which read like-fiction.
- *Lindbergh, Anne Morrow. *Listen! the wind*. Harcourt, 2.50. 629.13
Chronicle of the Lindberghs' test flight from Africa to Brazil which "transcends the humdrum world of routine adventure" through the author's sensitive awareness and exquisite imagination. "A record of technical achievement which becomes literature."

- Byrd, Richard E. *Alone*. Putnam, 2.50. 919.9

Although written four years after the event, Admiral Byrd's description of his solitary six months near the south pole to record meteorological findings recreates the despair and exaltation of his experience.

Miscellaneous

- Blatz, William E. *The five sisters, a study of child psychology*. Morrow, 2.50. 136.7
This delightful account of the personality development of the Dionne "quins" by the University of Toronto child psychologist in charge of their mental training is an appealing human interest story of value to all parents of young children.
- Byers, Margaretta. *Designing women: the art, technique and cost of being beautiful*. Simon, 1.96. 646
This gayly written handbook is packed with practical information on clothes and appearance.
- Mantle, Burns, ed. *Best plays of 1937-1938*. Dodd, 2.50. 808.82
This annual is useful to all libraries.

Van Buren, Maud, comp. *Quotations for special occasions*. Wilson, 2.50. R808.8
A valuable reference item, compiled by a Minnesota librarian.

Fiction

Caldwell, Taylor. *Dynasty of death*. Scribners, 2.75.

Rise and fall of a family of Pennsylvania armament makers from 1837 to 1914.

De Jong, David Cornel. *Old Haven*. Houghton, 2.50.

Novel of conflict between younger and older generation in a north sea village of Holland.

Du Maurier, Daphne. *Rebecca*. Doubleday, 2.75.

Intense and absorbing story of a second wife, in the Jane Eyre tradition.

Field, Rachel Lyman. *All this and heaven too*. Macmillan, 2.50.

Novel based on actual life of author's great-aunt, of a French governess accused and tried for murder in Paris, who, after all this, found a life of peace as the wife of a New England minister.

Forbes, Esther. *General's lady*. Harcourt, 2.50.

Historical novel of last years of American revolution.

Goudge, Elizabeth. *Towers in the mist*. Coward, 2.50.

Idyll of a delightful family in Elizabethan Oxford.

Gray, James. *Wings of great desire*. Macmillan, 2.50.

Character study of personality development, by St. Paul author.

Krey, Mrs. Laura L. *And tell of time*. Houghton, 2.75.

Historical romance of the reconstruction period in Texas, by wife of University of Minnesota professor.

Nordhoff, Charles Bernard & Hall J. N. *Dark river*. Little, 2.50.

Tragic romance of Tahiti. Not the equal of the Bounty series.

Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan. *Yearling*. Scribner's, 2.50.

Beautifully written story of an adolescent boy and his love for his pet fawn.

Rinehart, Mrs. Mary Roberts. *Wall*. Farrar, 2.00.

One of the author's best detective stories which is also a novel of suspense, action and character.

Simpson, Evan John (Evan John pseud.) *Crippled splendour*. Dutton, 2.50.

Novel of distinction based upon the life of James I of Scotland.

Spring, Howard. *My son, my son*. Viking, 2.50.

Story of father and son told with tenderness, tragedy and humor.

Stewart, George Rippey. *East of the giants*. Holt, 2.50.

A well-rounded novel of a woman's life in California from the trading ship days of 1837, in which the changing eras of the state's history form the pattern of her background.

Undset, Sigrid. *Images in a mirror*. Knopf, 2.00.

Written 20 years ago, this novel of married life is modern in tone, slight but stimulating.

Van Dine, S. S., pseud. of W. H. Wright. *Gracie Allen murder case*. Scribner's, 2.00.

Not Van Dine's best, but the combination of the two radio comedians and Philo Vance proves amusing and original.

Vercel, Roger. *Tides of Mont St. Michel*. Random, 2.50.

Thoughtful story showing the effect of Mont St. Michel's dignity and beauty upon the spiritual development of a man torn by inner conflict.

Young, Francis Brett. *Doctor Bradley remembers*. Reynal, 2.75.

Novel of a doctor's life covering development of modern surgery from 1880 by novelist who was himself a doctor.

LIBRARY AID

Joeckel, Carleton B. *Library service*. The Advisory Committee on Education. U. S. Superintendent of Documents, 1938. 15c

The study includes a comprehensive discussion of the problems of Federal relations to libraries. Joeckel finds that "The problem of providing complete library service is essentially a rural problem. Forty million people, or 74% of the total rural population of 54,000,000 are without public libraries." He concludes that "A system of permanent annual Federal grants-in-aid to libraries is essential to the maintenance of an adequate Nation-wide minimum of library service."

In its report to the President last February, the Advisory Committee on Education recommended Federal aid for rural library service, beginning at \$2,000,000 a year and increasing to \$6,000,000 a year. The findings and recommendations of the Committee were largely based upon the study by Joeckel which is now published.

In preparing the study, Dr. Joeckel had the assistance of a special committee of the American Library Association, consisting of Dr. Louis R. Wilson, dean, Graduate Library School University of Chicago; Dr. Harry M. Lydenberg, director, New York Public Library; and Jerome K. Wilcox, assistant librarian, University of California Library.

INEXPENSIVE PAMPHLET SERIES

Compiled by IRMA K. SCHMALTZ

FOREIGN POLICY REPORTS. Foreign policy association, Inc., 8 W 40th St., New York, N. Y. Published twice a month. 25c each; \$5.00 a year; order directly from the Association.

The Mexican oil dispute, by C. A. Thomson. Aug. 15, 1938 (v. 14, no. 11). Surveys the Mexican petroleum controversy in which economic nationalism and foreign capital are creating internal and external problems.

Economic consequences of rearmament, by W. T. Stone. Oct. 1, 1938 (v. 14, no. 14). Military expenditures have grown from 4 billion in 1933 to 17 billion in 1938. Such rearmament has become a powerful and

dangerous factor in the economic life in both democratic and dictator nations.

The Nazi drive to the East—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, by Stoyan Pribichevich. Oct. 15, 1938 (v. 14, no. 15). Discusses Germany's next move in her attempt to organize southeastern Europe into some kind of "German economy system" serving as a source of foodstuffs and raw materials for the Reich, and as a market for German goods.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS. Public affairs committee, Inc., National press building, Washington, D. C. Published on an average of once a month. 10c each; 25 at 8c each; \$7.00 per hundred. Subscription for 12 consecutive numbers \$1.00. (Nos. 1-13 are annotated in the Sept., 1937, issue of *Library Notes and News*, and Nos. 14-20 in the June, 1938, number.)

No. 21—*Labor on new fronts*, by R. R. Brooks. 1938. 32p. Reviews the problem of organized labor as it involves industrial unionism and political action.

No. 22—*Youth in the world of today*, by M. S. Stewart. 1938. 40p. Stresses particularly the economic and social problems of youth, and cites the need for a joint effort of adults and youth itself to work out a solution.

No. 23—*Industrial price policies*, by M. S. Stewart. 1938. 32p. Summarizes the points made in *Industrial price policies and economic progress* by E. G. Nourse and H. B. Drury, published by the Brookings Institution. "All that is asked is that which many progressive business men are already doing: finding ways to organize production so as to supply goods at prices which can be afforded by those who produce the goods."

No. 24—*Behind the syphilis campaign*, by P. S. Broughton, 1938. 31p. Confidence, not fear, is the new approach in a current campaign to control syphilis. The U. S. Public health service outlines an eight point program for success.

WORLD AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS. Foreign policy association, Inc., 8 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y. Published irregularly. 35c each; 10 to 99 copies, 20c each. This is a new

series which discusses international problems affecting the United States.

No. 1—*Europe in crisis*, by V. M. Dean. Jan., 1938. 56p. Analyzes the problems of Europe and America's point of view in relation to them.

No. 2—*The Hull trade program and the American system*, by R. L. Buell. April, 1938. 47p. Sets forth the principles of the Hull trade program as based on the reduction of trade barriers, and the part it plays in international affairs.

No. 3—*America looks abroad*, by F. L. Schuman and George Soule. Aug., 1938. 55p. Reconsiders some of the fundamental assumptions of American foreign policy. Specific but divergent recommendations are given by one author for a policy promoting peace, and by the other, for a policy averting war.

SOME RECENT STATE DOCUMENTS*

BOARD OF CONTROL. Children's Bureau. Directory of maternity hospitals, infant homes, agencies receiving and placing children, licensed or certified by the state board of control, 1938. 24p.†

...Division of Old Age Assistance. A digest of the old age assistance act; annotated with opinions of the attorney general relating to the act. 49p.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS. Licensed physicians and surgeons, osteopaths, chiropractors, midwives, masseurs and certified public health nurses. 1938, first edition, January 1—March 1, 1938. 83p.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS. Roster of architects, professional engineers and land surveyors registered in the state of Minnesota, 1937. 29p. (This is the seventeenth annual report.)

CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. Annual seed directory, 1937-38. 10p.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DAIRY, AND FOOD. Bulletin No. 26. Minnesota state farm census, 1937. January 15, 1938. 9p. (In cooperation with the United States department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. Banking Division. Call No. 220. Abstract of reports of the condition of state banks, savings banks, and trust companies in Minnesota on December 31, 1937 and showing comparison with October 12, 1937. Folder. ‡

...Comparative abstract of report of the condition of 47 building and loan associations in Minnesota on December 31, 1937. [1]p. Mimeographed.

...Comparative abstract of report of the condition of credit unions in Minnesota on December 31, 1937. [1]p. Mimeographed.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION. Tourist Bureau. The great outdoors in pictures featuring Minnesota. [8]p.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. Course of study on consumers' cooperation. 91p.

...Educational directory of Minnesota, 1938-1939. 57p.

...Nursing education in Minnesota. 95p.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. Division of Child Hygiene, Minneapolis. Manual for public health nurses. 59p. Mimeographed.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT. Minnesota highway laws, 1937, including 1937 special session. 164p.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. Unemployment Compensation Division. General and special rules and regulations of the industrial commission of Minnesota relative to the administration of the Minnesota unemployment compensation law. [7]p.

...Minnesota unemployment compensation law, 1937. 25p.

...Unemployment benefits; who receives benefits and how to receive them. Folder.

LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSIONER. State of Minnesota liquor laws, rules and regulations, 1937-38. 111p.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. General Extension Division. Correspondence Study Department. Club study programs. [16]p.

*The documents listed herein generally may be obtained by writing to the departments which publish them. Items marked with a ‡ are not available for free distribution.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

520 N. Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

RECENT CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Annotated reading list of about thirty outstanding titles of 1938 with emphasis on the early fall books. Annually about 55,000 copies of this attractive, four-page leaflet are distributed by libraries, schools, bookstores, etc. 100 copies, \$1; 500, \$3; 1,000, \$5; 5,000, \$20.

VOCATIONS IN FICTION

Mary R. Lingenfelter

Revised and enlarged edition. An annotated bibliography intended to bring novels of occupational significance to the aid of librarians, teachers, and vocational counselors. More than 450 titles were selected from about 2,000 novels studied and are indexed under 102 alphabetically arranged subjects. 100p. Cloth, \$1.25.

NEWBERY AND CALDECOTT AWARDS

Introduces children to the seventeen books awarded the annual Newbery medal ("for the most outstanding writing for children") and the book honored with the Caldecott medal awarded for the first time this year ("to the illustrator of the most distinguished picture book for children"). A brief note and approximate grading appear for each book. Illustrations of both medals. Attractive, four-page (3"x8³/₄") leaflet. 100 copies, \$1.00; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$6; 5,000, \$23.

INEXPENSIVE BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Public and school libraries whose book funds are limited should find this list most useful. No book over \$1 is included and the selection of titles—890 in all—covers a wide range of subjects asked for by children. A chart analyzes and briefly evaluates the more important publishers' series. 44p. 50c; 10 or more copies, 40c ea.

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MINNESOTA
LIBRARY
NOTES AND NEWS

PROCEEDINGS

Forty-sixth Annual Conference

MINNESOTA
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Minneapolis

SEPTEMBER 29 --- OCTOBER 1, 1938

Prepared By Rella E. Havens, Secretary

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MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Code XIII—A-1.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

RELLA E. HAVENS

Secretary, Minnesota Library Association

The program of the Minnesota Library Association's forty-sixth annual convention proved to be of general interest to the librarians of the state. This is evidenced by a total registration of 416 librarians out of a total membership of 457. It is extremely gratifying to note that 43% of the total registration was represented by members outside of the Twin City area.

Two new sections were added to the program this year, the College Librarians' Section and the Trustees' Section. The statistics show that 23 college librarians and 25 trustees, representing 17 different libraries, attended the conference. Mr. Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota Library, presented a conclusive study showing the need for a College Librarians' Section. Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, chairman of the Duluth Public Library Board, presided over the first meeting of the Trustees' Section.

A panel discussion of the problems of the school librarian attracted 71 librarians.

The convention this year marked the first anniversary of the Junior Members as a section of the Minnesota Library Association. Their contributions to the program brought a large number in attendance from their ranks.

A wide selection of prominent speakers was represented on the program. Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, editor of *Publishers' Weekly* and publisher of the *Library Journal*, the guest speaker at the banquet gave an inspiring talk entitled "Who Wants to Read—the Publisher's Findings."

A most delightful and illuminating talk by Miss May Massee, editor of Junior Books for Viking Press, on "Children's Books and their Illustrators," was given before the School and Children's Section. She accompanied her talk with slides showing illustrations, title pages, book jackets, and examples of format of outstanding books in children's literature. At the luncheon meeting for children's librarians, Miss Massee commended Minnesota librarians on their work with children.

Mr. Walter J. Breckenridge, curator, Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, gave an informative lecture at the second general session on "Minnesota Wild Life," illustrated with motion pictures in color.

Mr. Lee F. Zimmerman, Director of Libraries, State Department of Education and chairman of the Library Planning Committee, gave a comprehensive paper at the first general session on library planning in Minnesota. In presenting the Minnesota Plan, Mr. Zimmerman placed special emphasis on three objectives of immediate concern to the development of library service in the State. These objectives are: adequate support for the state agency, an appropriation for state aid to extend library service to communities now without it, and to secure certification of librarians in public libraries.

Mr. Carl Vitz, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, presented the subject of Federal Aid for libraries, calling attention to the accomplishments to date and recommended that the Association lend its support to the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill which will be before the Senate in the next session of Congress.

Speaking before the Hospital and Institution Librarians' Section, Mr. James Gray, author and literary critic for the *St. Paul Dispatch*, answered the "Questions Most Often Asked of an Author." His answers to these questions were based on personal experiences.

Current news events and their importance to the librarian were presented to the Junior Members by Mr. K. Valdemar Bjornson, news editor and radio commentator for the *Minneapolis Tribune*.

Miss Mary Alice Kane, instructor in dramatic arts in the St. Paul Schools, discussed the subject "Building a Play Collection for School and Public Library" before the School and Children's Section and offered for distribution a list of more than 50 suitable plays.

At the Children's luncheon Miss Emma Brock, well-known Minnesota author and illustrator of children's books, told of her Scandinavian journey and Mrs. Rose McLaughlin Sackett, formerly of the staff of the St. Paul Public Library, commented on her latest book, *Three Tunes for a Flute*.

Miss Marion Shafer from the Technical department of the Minneapolis Public Library gave a paper on "New Trends in Technical Reference Work," and Miss Mary Spalding, Periodical department, University of Minnesota Library, presented a study of the "Circulation and Reference Use of Periodicals in the University of Minnesota Library" at the luncheon meeting of the Reference and Catalog Section.

Two members of the Association gave delightful book reviews. Miss I. Charlotte Campbell of the St. Paul Public Library staff reviewed two modern miracle plays: *Murder in the Cathedral* by T. S. Eliot, and *Tobias and the Angel* by James Friday; Miss Helen Baird, Athenaeum librarian, Minneapolis Public Library, spoke on "Doctors and Biography," calling special attention to: *The horse and buggy doctor* by Hertzler, *The life of Chevalier Jackson: an autobiography*, *Fifty years a country doctor* by Macartney, *I swear by Apollo* by Aughinbaugh, and *The healing knife: a surgeon's destiny* by Sava.

The Junior Members conducted a stimulating discussion at the first general session on the A. L. A. Code of Ethics.

The topic, "The Problems of the School Librarian" was presented in the form of a panel discussion under the direction of Miss Margaret Greer, director of school libraries and librarian of the Board of Education in Minneapolis.

Several matters of vital importance to the Association were acted upon at the

Business meeting by a large representation of the membership. Three of the four proposed amendments to the Constitution were adopted. Voluntary Certification was unanimously endorsed. The achievements of the year's activities were brought before the meeting through the reports given by the chairmen of various committees.

The displays of 19 exhibitors made a definite contribution to the convention.

An atmosphere of gracious hospitality prevailed throughout the convention and more opportunities were given the members to become better acquainted by a greater emphasis on social activities.

At the Registration desk a rose was presented to all out-of-town librarians by the Minneapolis Public Library Staff Association. They also gave a reception after the banquet and served refreshments at the dance. Following the lecture by Mr. Breckenridge the Minneapolis Public Library staged a puppet show, "Daze Without End."

More than 350 librarians and University guests attended the tea, given for Mr. and Mrs. Jacques, author and illustrator of *Canoe Country*, sponsored by the University Press, Izaak Walton League, Quetico-Superior Council, Minnesota Wild Life Federation, Minneapolis Audubon Society and various book reviewers and editors.

The stag luncheon was an innovation within the Association.

A considerable number of librarians availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Minneapolis Public Library, its branches and other points of interest in the Twin Cities.

The climax of social functions was the dance sponsored by the Junior Members.

GENERAL SESSIONS

FIRST SESSION

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was called to order by the president, Miss Jane Morey, librarian of the Duluth Public Library, at 2:30 Thursday afternoon in the East Ball Room of the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis.

Book reviews were given by Miss I. Charlotte Campbell, St. Paul Public Library and Miss Helen Baird, Athenaeum librarian, Minneapolis Public Library. Miss Campbell presented reviews of *Murder in the Cathedral* by T. S. Eliot, and *Tobias and the angel* by James Friday as examples of modern miracle plays, which were given at Tewkesbury Abbey during the summer. Having attended these performances Miss Campbell gave a vivid picture of them interspersed with personal experiences, both serious and humorous.

Miss Baird gave a perspective of the numerous biographies of doctors published in recent years including those of interest to the profession as well as to the layman. The popular appeal of the *American doctor's odyssey* by Dr. Heiser, published in 1936, stimulated the interest of the public in the lives of doctors. Miss Baird ably compared the merits of more recent publications, among which were *The horse and buggy doctor* by Dr. Hertzler, *The life of Chevalier Jackson: an autobiography*, *Fifty years a country doctor* by Macartney, *I swear by Apollo* by Aughinbaugh, and *The healing knife; a surgeon's destiny* by Sava.

Mr. Lee F. Zimmerman, state director of libraries in Minnesota and chairman of the State Library Planning Committee, gave a paper entitled "A Program for Minnesota"* in which he presented a very careful study of the objectives of the Minnesota plan.

Mr. Carl Vitz, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, representing the A. L. A., gave a paper on "Federal Aid."*

THE A.L.A. CODE OF ETHICS

Panel discussion by the Junior Members

LURA HUTCHINSON, *presiding*

A panel discussion on library ethics was conducted by the Junior Members. The

program was divided into two main parts: a review of existing codes of ethics and suggestions toward a code that Minnesota librarians would endorse.

The first division, Existing Codes, was subdivided into the codes of other professions and those already existing in the library field. Miss Barbara Roome of the Catalog department of the St. Paul Public Library summarized the main points in the medical, legal, and other professional and business codes. The work done by other library agencies and committees was reviewed by Miss Bernadette Becker from the St. Thomas College Library, St. Paul, with the exception of the discussion at the A. L. A. convention last June in Kansas City. This latter point was covered by Miss Marion Shafer, Technical department, Minneapolis Public Library.

Steps to be considered in proposing a code for Minnesota made up the second half of the discussion. Taking first, relations within the library, Thomas J. Shanahan, St. Paul Seminary Library, talked on Library superiors, their functions and duties and the ideals which should govern the workers' relations with them. He was followed by Miss Carol Haywood, Marshall High School Library, Minneapolis, who gave precepts which should guide the librarian in dealing with fellow workers and subordinates. This section was closed by Miss Leona Olson, Albert Lea Public Library, who emphasized in her discussion of relations toward the patron, that the library worker must always keep in mind her position as hostess to the public.

Relations with those outside the library was the next consideration, beginning with those that should exist between other libraries and one's own and with the workers in other libraries. This topic was covered by Mr. Renquist of the Geological Library, University of Minnesota. One's duty toward and obligation to, as well as need for, professional associations was outlined by Mrs. Beryl Liegl, Hennepin County Library. The last points, relations with one's friends and the public at large outside the

*Printed in part I of this issue.

library, were discussed by Miss Evelyn Engstrom of the International Falls Library. She brought out the problems of the library worker's obligation to the community and the difficulties connected with divorcing one's professional and social life.

The talks given on each of these subjects were brief, and in the main reached no definite conclusion, as the intention was for each speaker to bring up points which would be discussed from the floor, so making the meeting a clearing house of ideas on this most disputed of subjects. Unfortunately, the shortness of time prevented the carrying out of any such plan and the discussion was confined to the original nine speakers.

The meeting was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

The second general session of the Association was held Thursday evening at 8:30 in the Neoclassic room of the Curtis Hotel. The first vice-president, Miss Maud Grogan, librarian of the Cloquet Public Library introduced Mr. Walter J. Breckenridge, curator, Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, who gave a lecture, "Minnesota Wild Life—A Talk with Motion Pictures in Color." With a moving picture camera concealed in a cleverly constructed blind, Mr. Breckenridge has recorded some very interesting and valuable studies of the habits of many wild birds of Minnesota. One of the most unusual performances was the spring dance of the Prairie Sharp-Tail Grouse or Prairie Chicken. This is a group dance and appears to be organized very definitely. Each morning at dawn during the early spring, six or eight cocks strut into position and enact their dance. Then as though at some signal, all cocks stop in their tracks and remain motionless for from ten to twenty seconds and then all resume their strutting at the same instant. This performance reminds one so strongly of some Chippewa Indian dances as to suggest the possibility of its being the prototype of these dances.

The drumming or love song of the Ruffed Grouse or Partridge is to the uninitiat-

ed one of the most mysterious and puzzling sounds of the forest. The sound is produced by the male bird as he stands on a log striking the air very rapidly with his wings. At a distance of only four feet Mr. Breckenridge took a picture of a Piping Plover resting on the sand at Minnesota Point. Its plumage was dull gray with a black color which blended into the coloring of the stones on the sand. The male Wood Duck is unquestionably the most beautiful member of its family in North America and in the brilliancy, variety and exquisite pattern of its colors is rivaled by few, if any, of its kind in the world. The Wood Duck was once an abundant summer resident in Minnesota but of late years has been greatly reduced in numbers. It is now protected by the game laws.

Following Mr. Breckenridge's illustrated talk, the Minneapolis Public Library offered a puppet show entitled "Daze Without End." The scene was "any public library." The cast was composed of seven puppet characters.

THIRD SESSION

The business meeting was called to order by Miss Jane Morey, president, at 9:30 Friday morning, September 30, in the Neoclassic room of the Curtis Hotel.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The report of the treasurer,* including the first day of the convention, was presented and approved. The report is appended to these minutes.

The report of the committee for compiling a directory of Minnesota librarians was given by Miss Dorothy Amesbury. The failure of many librarians to return the directory cards has delayed progress of this work. All librarians were urged to cooperate with the committee in order that this most needed directory may be completed.

The report of the Constitution committee* was read by Mr. Harry R. Stritman, chairman. Four amendments* were presented to the Association by the committee. Each amendment and its various parts was

*See report printed in alphabetical order under "Reports of Committees and Sections."

considered separately and voted upon. The first three amendments were unanimously adopted. The fourth which was to amend paragraph seven (7), "*Amendments*. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting, provided notice of the proposed change has been given in the call for the meeting," to read, "*Amendments*. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of members voting, provided notice of the proposed change has been given in the call for meeting. Voting will be conducted by ballot. Members whose dues are paid for the current fiscal year may vote whether present or not," was opposed.

A discussion followed the proposed amendment to paragraph four (4) relative to publishing the annual proceedings of the Association. *Minnesota Library Notes and News* cannot publish activities of a separate organization, such as Minnesota Library Association; however, Mr. Zimmerman offered the cooperation of *Minnesota Library Notes and News* in publishing the proceedings. It was suggested that the cost of publishing be shared on a fifty-fifty basis. The authorization of this expenditure was referred to the Executive Board of the Minnesota Library Association for investigation.

The report of the State Library Planning Board* committee was given by the chairman, Mr. Lee F. Zimmerman.

The report of the committee on Voluntary Certification* was read by Miss Ruth Rosholt and adopted unanimously by the Association and put into effect at once.

Miss Ruth Jedermann, chairman of the Membership committee, gave a report* of the year's activities including the first day of the convention. The complete report is included in these proceedings.

The report* of the Exhibit committee was given by the chairman, Mr. Ernest L. Johnson. He reported that the receipts from exhibitors were \$200 and stated that considerably more space could have been sold to exhibitors had the accommodations been more adequate.

The report of the committee on Resolu-

tions* was read by the chairman, Miss Hazel Halgrim and adopted by the Association.

The president asked Miss Alma M. Penrose, chairman, to give the report of the Nominating Committee.* The president asked for additional nominations from the floor. Since there were no further nominations the report was accepted and the secretary instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the slate as submitted and the officers were declared elected.

Mr. Carl Vitz proposed a resolution that the Minnesota Library Association go on record as endorsing the Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill, federal aid for libraries, and that the Executive Board of the Minnesota Library Association report to the Federal Aid committee of the action of the Association.

Mr. Vitz gave a resume of the "Proposals on Reorganization Presented to and under Consideration by the Third Activities Committee of the American Library Association."* Unfortunately, lack of time prevented any discussion of these proposals.

On motion duly made and seconded the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION

The annual dinner of the Association was held Friday evening in the Neoclassic room.

Following the banquet Miss Morey introduced Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, editor of *Publishers' Weekly* and publisher of the *Library Journal*, as guest speaker. Mr. Melcher's subject was "Who Wants to Read—The Publisher's Findings."

In content his message follows.

With the public interest largely absorbed in movies, sports, and radio the publisher of today is confronted with much keener competition than ever before. With the dizzy whirl of affairs of today the public chooses first the pictorial pages of the newspapers and magazines for a quick analysis of the news at large as well as for entertainment.

In serving those who choose to read books the publisher does not always find an extensive ready market for his wares. If the reader

*See report printed in alphabetical order under "Reports of Committees and Sections."

is a prospective buyer of a book he may first get it free from a library, borrow it from a friend, buy a used copy or rent a copy.

However, impeded as the sale of books may appear to be, more books are being published and offered to the public at declining price levels. Wide distribution is, of all factors, the most influential in bringing about this condition. Among factors contributing to the increasing demand for books are the modern methods of education. The text book must be supplemented by collateral reading. Children have been encouraged to select books of their own choosing. One teacher reported that she instructed her students to list 25 books they would purchase for their own libraries. Libraries are more and more adopting the policies of the press in making available to their patrons material on all sides of a question. By encouraging adult education the publishers are establishing a continuous market in the future. If the publishers exercise a careful selection they can create a demand for the better things. Mr. Melcher displayed a copy of the Readers' Digest which he stated was a successful contribution to adult education.

Mr. Melcher asked that children's librarians be alert to the needs of the children.

This can best be accomplished by knowing the children. He recommended knowing them intimately enough to call them by their first names.

The value and power of the book has come down through the ages. The publisher is in the position to create a desire for the possession of beautiful books which someone will consider worthy of collecting in the future.

He concluded with the quotation:

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.

"For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

"She is more precious than rubies: and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her.

"Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour.

"Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

Following the banquet a receiving line of officers and guests were greeted by members of the association.

The dance sponsored by the Junior Members concluded the program for the evening.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS

CHILDREN'S SECTION

SEE

SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S SECTION

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS' SECTION

Mr. Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota Library, presided at the College Librarians' Section Saturday morning in the absence of Alf Houkom. The subject of his discussion was "What a College and University Section of the Minnesota Library Association May Accomplish." His observations are summarized below:

"You will notice that I am changing the title to read 'may accomplish' instead of 'will accomplish.' What we actually accomplish if and when the section is organized will depend on the attitude and actions of the individual members.

"One of the first questions which may arise is whether or not there is a sufficient field for a separate meeting of the College and University libraries of the state. The 1938 Educational Directory of the United States Office of Education gives the following statistics:

The field: from 1938 Educational Directory of the U. S. Office of Education.

	Men	Women	Co-ed	Total
Universities and Colleges..	3	4	8	15
Junior Colleges	1	....	8	9
Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools .....	....	1	7	8
Professional Schools (Music, Law, Theology)	2	....	3	5
				37
Public Support				14
Church Support				18
Private				5
				37

This is one more than the number given in the recent number of *Minnesota Library Notes and News* since it includes a kindergarten school, ranked by the Office of Education as of normal school grade. I have no accurate information at present as to how many staff members are in these thirty-seven libraries. It seems highly probable that there are anywhere from a hundred to a hundred

and twenty-five who might fairly be called library workers. Surely this group, which is larger than the membership of some of our state associations, is large enough to have problems peculiar to itself.

"Passing on to the objectives possible, I will merely name a few of those which appear to me outstanding.

"1. Such a section would provide a forum for the discussion of problems peculiar to college and university libraries. Of these I might mention cooperative book purchasing, standardized lending rules, discussion of work hours, salaries and other things in which college and university libraries differ to a considerable degree from public libraries and their peculiar problems.

"2. It would enable the group to plan advice and instruction in library use by the faculty and students. Naturally, the methods used for these two groups must differ, but there is no doubt whatever that some kind of instruction, either well-concealed individual advice to faculty members, or class and other group instruction to undergraduates, is badly needed. All of us have faced the problem of students who have come from public libraries with practically no restrictions on the use of books and who cannot understand why the college and the university with its more limited collections and its more definite use must often deviate from public library practice.

"3. Such a meeting would give an opportunity for the discussion of cooperative projects. Among these I may mention advice on book selection, and the formation of Union catalogs and the preparation of a college library handbook for Minnesota libraries. This could be put out in a tentative edition at first, subject to revision and elaboration as need arose.

"4. Suggest and plan reciprocal study privileges for the faculty and graduate students of the various universities and colleges, the undergraduates and the alumni. The problem of inter-library loans and other extension of college and university library use to serve their communities could be discussed. There

are limitations as well as possibilities in all of these things and public library practice is not always a safe guide for our own institution.

"5. Such a meeting would promote personal acquaintance among the various members of the group and would, directly and indirectly, raise the professional standards and status of the group. 'In union there is strength' in associations no less than in other fields."

These and other proposals were discussed by those in attendance. General expression of opinion favored the organization of a permanent college section and the publication of materials useful in advancing college library interests in Minnesota. Mr. Lee Zimmerman announced that a future issue of *Library Notes and News* was to be given over solely to an examination and study of the college libraries in this state. Twenty-three college librarians attended the meeting. The meeting was characterized by a general desire for some form of organization to deal with the problems of college libraries.

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMITTEE

The necessity for bringing the Minnesota Library Association constitution into a form convenient for use became apparent during the last regular meeting of the Association. Amendments which had been adopted in the past could be found only in the minutes of those meetings at which they had been adopted. In order to abide by the latest rules and regulations of the Association and to conduct its business in an orderly manner it would have been necessary to make innumerable searches through all the minutes of the organization, a task at which the most hardened secretary might well shudder.

By direction of the president, the undersigned assumed the responsibility of co-ordinating the existent form of the constitution. The form presented herewith includes all changes for which proper authorization could be found after a careful perusal of all the minutes of the Association and, as well as may be determined, is a true representation of the rules and regulations legally in effect at the present time.

It is recommended that the members of the Association formally approve and accept this

document, ambiguous as it may be on certain points, in order that the proposed amendments, notice of which has been sent to the membership, may be acted upon.

These amendments provide for the definition of a "fiscal year"; the elimination of initiation fees; special consideration for newcomers joining the Association; clarification of the convention registration fee requirement; establishment of a "training school" for future presidents of the Association; a more definite statement regarding the selection and remuneration of the secretary-treasurer; the publication of the annual proceedings of the Association; a slight change in the duties of the Executive Board; a more business-like handling of finances; and a more liberal expression of the desires of the membership in the affairs of the Association.

The adoption of these amendments will to a great extent bring the constitution into accord with the present practice of business of the Association.

A cursory study of this constitution even in its co-ordinated and amended form should prove to nearly everyone that it is still an unwieldy instrument. Awkwardly arranged, it does not lend itself readily to changes and is neither as flexible nor as comprehensive as it might be.

It is recommended, therefore, that a committee be appointed to rearrange and revise the present form of the constitution into a more modern form, to include in that rearrangement such further changes as may be considered necessary and to furnish the members of the Association a complete copy of the revised constitution when the call for the next regular meeting is sent out.

HARRY R. STRITMAN, *Chairman*.

CONSTITUTION

Codified, 1938

1. *Name.* This Association shall be called the Minnesota Library Association.
2. *Object.* The object of this Association shall be to promote the library interests of the state of Minnesota; to promote fraternal relations among librarians and those interested in library work; and to advance the interests of the library profession.

3. *Members.* (1) Any person or institution interested in the object of the Association may become a member on payment to the treasurer of one dollar (\$1) for individuals and two dollars (\$2) for institutions, covering the dues for the current fiscal year, which shall terminate with the closing day of the regular state meeting. Members, at no time previously affiliated with the Minnesota Library Association, joining between May 15th and the date of the annual meeting, shall have their membership continued to the end of the next fiscal year.

Institution membership shall entitle the trustees thereof to all the privileges of membership in the Association.

(2) There shall be a registration fee of fifty (50) cents for all individuals attending the meeting.

4. *Officers.* The officers of the Association shall be elected by ballot and shall be a president, a first vice-president who shall be president-elect, and a second vice-president, all of whom shall serve until the close of the meeting at which their successors are chosen; and a secretary-treasurer to be elected by ballot for a five year term who shall receive the annual sum of fifty dollars (\$50) payable as approved by the Executive Board, to partly compensate for time and expenses.

The president, or a representative chosen by the president, is to receive not more than fifty dollars (\$50) toward attending one of the annual meetings of the A.L.A., preferably the mid-winter meeting.

The secretary-treasurer shall compile and publish the annual proceedings of the Association for distribution to the members.

The officers, with the president of the preceding term shall constitute an Executive Board which shall appoint the chairmen of all standing committees, act for the Association in intervals between the meetings, fill any vacancy in office for the remaining portion of the fiscal year, and make arrangements for the annual meeting.

5. *Meetings.* The annual meeting of the Association shall be held at a time and place to be determined by the Association or by the Executive Board. Other meetings may be held by similar appointment.
6. *Payments.* No officer, committee or member of the Association shall incur any expense in its name unless authorized in writing by the Executive Board, nor shall the treasurer make any payment except for expenditure so authorized.
7. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting, provided notice of the proposed change has been given in the call for the meeting.

EXHIBIT COMMITTEE

The exhibitors of the Minnesota Library Association convention were the American Library Association; Appleton-Century; Caxton Printers; Demco Library Supplies; Grollier Society; Hertzberg Bindery; Library Bureau; A. C. McClurg Company; The Macmillan Company; Junior Literary Guild; Minnesota Library Association, Hospital and Institution Section; Minnesota Library Association, School and Juvenile Section; New Method Book Bindery; C. V. Ritter; Saint Paul Book and Stationery Company; University of Minnesota Press; Waldorf Bindery (also donated programs); Albert Whitman Company; H. W. Wilson Company. The total receipts were \$200.00.

The space for exhibit purposes this year was rather limited. Actually we could have sold many more spaces if we had had them.

ERNEST L. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION LIBRARIANS*

On Thursday the Hospital and Institution Librarians Round Table held a luncheon meeting. Mrs. Marie Rainey Foley, chairman, introduced the speaker, Mr. James Gray, literary critic of the *St. Paul Dispatch*. Mr. Gray made an enumeration of the "Questions Most Often Asked of an Author" and discussed them informally. The questions were:

*For activities of this group see Proceedings of Hospital and Institution Librarians published separately.

- How do you start to write a novel?
 How does it feel to be an author?
 What do you mean by writing a novel five hundred pages long?
 What do you think of a certain character in a book?
 How do you make a character do a certain thing?
 What is the greatest satisfaction an author gets out of writing a book?
 When do you do your writing?
 What are your writing habits?
 When are you going to write another book?
 Which is the best publisher to publish your book?
 When you start a novel, do you have a movie sale in mind?
 Is fiction getting better or worse?
 Would you advise young people to enter a writing career?

The following officers were elected for the year 1938-1939:

President—Mrs. Alice Bins, Minneapolis Public Library.

Secretary-treasurer—Lydia Rosander, St. Paul Public Library.

Program Chairman—Mildred Methven, Librarian, State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minnesota.

JUNIOR MEMBERS SECTION

The Junior Members section held a luncheon meeting Friday with Miss Marion Shafer, chairman, presiding. Valdemar Bjornson, news editor and radio commentator for the *Minneapolis Tribune*, was the guest speaker.

Using "loud speakers" to introduce Hitler and the late war scare, Mr. Bjornson gave a brief discussion of the European situation and its background as a timely illustration of the work of the librarian in collecting material for the study of causes and results and in informing the public of both sides of current issues to protect them from snap judgments and to help them form practical and logical conclusions on political and economic questions of current importance. He continued by touching the high spots of world

affairs and concluded with comments on the value of reading and hence the importance of librarians. The interpretations of one actively engaged in news and editorial work and the easy style of Mr. Bjornson's delivery gave that extra ounce of glamour to current events needed to put them in the class of "things we know about" rather than with the "things we'd like to know about."

The chairman presented the following report of the year's activities:

With a firm resolution to maintain the standard set during the preceding year while increasing, if possible, the scope of its activities, the Junior Members section began officially October 13, 1937, at a meeting called during the Minnesota Library Association convention. Officers elected for the year were as follows: Miss Marion Shafer, Technical department, Minneapolis Public Library, chairman; Miss Sarah L. Wallace, Reference department, Minneapolis Public Library, secretary; Miss Pearl Hove, Franklin branch, Minneapolis Public Library, treasurer.

It was decided at this meeting to adopt the suggestion of the Project committee that the group compile a directory of librarians in the state and present it to the Minnesota Library Association. This has been the major undertaking of the section. Every librarian in the state with a year or more experience, a year's study in an accredited library school or the equivalent was asked to fill out a card form giving his position, experience, education, special hobbies and interests, et cetera. Duplicates are to be made so that two files will be at hand: one, an alphabetical file; the other, a flexible file which can be arranged to fill various needs. That is, it can be classified geographically, according to type of library, into junior and senior members or according to any other arrangement desired. Although some members have not replied to the questionnaire as yet, there have been returns on over 60 per cent of the cards and the directory has already been used for Association needs.

The chairman of the section spoke at the Junior Members Round Table of the A.L.A. in Kansas City in June on the subject "Where the Library Succeeds as a Social Force."

Miss Gertrude Schepers of the Winona Public Library directed another of the section's projects, the compilation of a list of

free exhibit material available to small libraries.

A dinner meeting was held August 5 at The Leaves Tea Room, its object being to promote closer organization of the Junior Members and to lay plans for their participation in the Minnesota Library Association convention. An outgrowth of this meeting was the dance sponsored by the section and held Friday night, September 30, following the banquet. The other major activity of the Junior Members at the convention was the round table held Thursday afternoon, September 29, at which a proposed code of ethics for librarians was discussed. Miss Lura Hutchinson of the University of Minnesota, Division of Library Instruction, presided.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are:

Margaret Ryan, University of Minnesota, chairman.

Marion Playman, Minneapolis Public Library, secretary.

Mildred Ritt, Saint Paul Public Library, treasurer.

LIBRARY PLANNING BOARD

The Library Planning Board was originally appointed to study library conditions in Minnesota and to define future objectives. In 1935 it drew up a plan for Minnesota which was endorsed by this Association. In 1937 a new planning board was appointed as a permanent standing committee to continue a study of library conditions and to chart ways and means for the realization of the objectives set forth in the Minnesota plan.

In the last ten months the Board held four meetings, and decided to concentrate on state aid and certification of librarians in the belief that these constituted the most pressing immediate needs for the betterment of Minnesota library conditions. As a result of its deliberations the Board, therefore, recommends to the members of this Association the following legislative program for 1939:

1. Adequate support for the state library agency (Library Division, State Department of Education) in accordance with the Minnesota plan:

—A minimum legislative appropriation of \$50,000 for the next biennium.

—Of this amount \$35,000 to be allocated for books, periodicals, binding, supplies and equipment to care for the special book needs of the people and the smaller public libraries in the state.

—A minimum of \$15,000 for enlarging its staff in order to give proper and satisfactory service to people now without library facilities. The 331 per cent increase in the volume of work over the last 14 years, without staff increases to care for this volume, should be equalized.

2. State aid in the amount of \$150,000 for the purpose of extending free public library opportunity to people in the state now without it. Said act to be administered by the Library Division of the State Department of Education on the basis of rules and regulations to be drawn up and approved by the State Board of Education for the expenditure of this sum so as to insure the greatest benefits of this appropriation. Not to exceed 10 per cent in amount of such appropriation may be used by the Library Division to defray the expense of administering the act.
3. Certification of librarians in public libraries of Minnesota after July 1, 1939. All such libraries supported wholly or in part by public funds shall be required to employ as librarians persons who hold proper certificates as prescribed by the State Board of Education.

But any person who has served as librarian in any public library for at least one year prior to July 1, 1939, may be granted a library certificate for the grade of position he now holds, but application of such certificate shall be made prior to July 1, 1939.

The State Board of Education shall have authority (1) to define the classification of librarians in public libraries in the state, and to draw up requirements of education, training and experience for such classification; (2) to adopt rules and regulations for certification of librarians

in public libraries; (3) to issue certificates to qualified persons.

LEE F. ZIMMERMAN, *Chairman*,
FRANK K. WALTER,
CARL VITZ,
PERRIE JONES,
FLORENCE D. LOVE,
RUTH ERSTED,
MILDRED L. METHVEN,
JANE MOREY, *ex officio*.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

This is the fourth year the Membership committee has been in existence and the experiments of the past three have now become established. The entire result of this year's work, however, is not to be tabulated nor set down in so many round figures, for indirectly we are definitely creating an M.L.A. "dues consciousness" through the contact of bills, letters of invitation, pleas for membership renewals and gentle reminders to those who lag behind in payment of their dues.

As previously, the state has been divided into five sections with a committee member for each section and special representatives for Duluth and Twin City libraries.

We have sent out more than a thousand personal communications of one kind or another and over fifty institutional notices. Every available list has been scanned for names including the new Junior Members Directory, an aid which has been of untold help in bringing our lists up to date.

Total membership in 1937 was 223 as compared with the present, 457 members, an increase of more than one hundred per cent (328 renewals, 115 new members and 14 institutional members). This record justifies the effort and labor involved.

We especially wish to thank Miss Perrie Jones, St. Paul Public Library, and Mr. Carl Vitz, Minneapolis Public Library, for their valuable cooperation and interest in our undertaking.

RUTH M. JEDERMANN, *Chairman*,
IRENE HELLAND,
MARGARET MCINTOSH,
ALBERTA SEIZ,
RUTH VANDYKE,
CLAIRE WINZENBERG.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating committee takes pleasure in presenting for your consideration the following slate of officers:

For President: Miss Ruth Rosholt of Minneapolis Public Library.

For First Vice-president and president-elect: Mrs. Hazel Halgrim of Thief River Falls.

For Second Vice-president: Mr. Alf Houkom of St. Olaf College, Northfield.

For Secretary-treasurer: Mrs. Rella E. Havens of St. Paul Public Library.

Respectfully submitted,

ALMA M. PENROSE, St. Cloud, *Chairman*,
AUGUSTA STARR, Minneapolis,
GERTRUDE GLENNON, Stillwater.

REFERENCE AND CATALOG SECTION

Thomas J. Shanahan, chairman of the Reference and Catalog section, presided at a luncheon meeting of the group on Thursday.

Two papers were presented: "New Trends in Technical Reference Work" by Miss Marion Shafer, Technical department, Minneapolis Public Library; and "Circulation and Reference Use of Periodicals in the University of Minnesota Library" by Miss Mary Spalding, Periodical department, University of Minnesota Library.

Miss Shafer grouped the new trends under four general topics: consumer education, streamlining, conservation, and leisure time projects. In discussing consumer education, Miss Shafer said, "We are interested in the increasing flood of published information on products and processes that has sprung up in the last year, and with the definite steps taken toward the protection of Johnny Q. Consumer. . . . There is much published by government bureaus, private organizations like Consumers Union and Good Housekeeping Institute. . . . It is important, however, in collecting this material to be sure that the concern which publishes it gives accurate and thorough tests and unbribed reports." The term "streamlining" Miss Shafer defined as "modernizing," giving concrete examples in the fields of building, industry, homemaking,

and business. She pointed out the importance of providing the patron with the latest information on the development of the various products.

Under the third heading, "conservation," Miss Shafer said, "Conservation itself is not a new trend, but each year shows new methods and new fields for saving natural resources and substituting synthetic products. . . . Two fields have attained prominence . . . soil and food." Under the subject, "soil," two subdivisions, soil erosion control and soilless agriculture, were elaborated upon. "Conservation of food means preservation of food. Two new processes have been developed, quick-frozen foods and Rentschlerized foods."

The last development mentioned in connection with conservation was "the substitution of plant products for other raw materials. The soy bean industry is a good example. . . . A more spectacular example is the production of wool from milk, an Italian process known as *snia viscosa*."

Hobbies were cited as an outstanding point under the heading of leisure time projects. They were considered from two points of view, those engaged in for profits and those engaged in for pleasure. An increase in leisure time "will increase the need for material in this field, whether it be new hobbies or new ways of enlarging old ones."

Miss Mary L. Spalding then presented her paper on "Circulation and Reference Use of Periodicals in the University of Minnesota," summarized in the following words:

"Some months ago I happened to come across the annual report of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota for 1871. 'Within the past year,' read the report, 'the Library of the University has been very much enlarged and improved. . . . The Library at the present time numbers upwards of five thousand volumes, and is the finest and most complete in the state.' No wonder the regents thought this collection remarkable! Only thirty-three years earlier the resources of the Library of Congress were contained in 'six hair trunks and a map case.'* No doubt in 1871 a library of five thousand volumes was not only the finest and

most complete in the state, but probably one of the largest in the Northwest. However, this report is interesting, at least from the standpoint of comparative statistics. In 1938 in this same university the circulation in our department alone sometimes exceeds one thousand periodicals a day.

"Our problem, that is, the problem of the periodical department, is not to stimulate recreational reading, but rather to give the public, mostly faculty and students, the required material quickly and efficiently. Our reading room, seating nearly two hundred, is filled to capacity every day. From eight A. M. until ten at night every seat is taken, and the readers change hourly with the dismissal of classes. Generally the reading consists of required class assignments, and material for term papers, theses, and books about to be published, although more and more optional reading is being done in these days of world unrest. Periodicals and newspapers give up-to-the-minute news, and unlike many books are not out of date before they come from the press. This fact was stressed at the A.L.A. convention in Kansas City last June.

"Requests for information cover every phase of human thought and endeavor, in all countries, and of every age including the future . . . we have periodicals in every language . . . if our periodicals were vocal the library would be a veritable Tower of Babel.

"At the present time we are receiving government documents from over one hundred and fifty countries and protectorates, being as catholic in our tastes as the stamp collector who collects stamps from the four corners of the earth. Classifying and filing these various publications is as puzzling as a cockeyed crossword puzzle, and a constant challenge to our intelligence and ingenuity. However, it is necessary for libraries to collect every kind of material. Someone has characterized a library as the storehouse of man's experience, and the university is building a storehouse for future historians and readers. Hence we have publications presenting all sides of every question. We try to be unbiased.

"Students often ask us if we have magazines published ten or twelve years ago and

*Saturday Review of Literature, Sept. 17, 1938.

are astonished when we say we have some published one hundred, two hundred, and almost three hundred years ago. We have the forerunner of the *Mercure de France*, the *Mercure Galant*, one of the oldest, if not the oldest magazine in the world. The first issue of this appeared in 1672, and it is interesting to recall that it ran during a hundred years of the reign of the old aristocracy, through the French Revolution, the Napoleonic era, and the restoration. . . .

"Our aim is to give the greatest possible service to the greatest number of students, and so some restrictions are necessary in order that all may have an opportunity to get tomorrow's lessons. Periodicals which have been placed on reserve for class assignments are issued one at a time with a two-hour limit. Other periodicals are issued two, or more, at a time, depending upon the magazine and the demand for it. Bound periodicals are kept in the stacks and are issued by means of call slips. Current magazines and newspapers are kept either in the stacks or on the open shelves. . . .

"It is impossible for any member of the staff to be familiar with the complete, or even partial contents of the thousands of periodicals on file, but it is helpful to have at least a speaking acquaintance with as many publications as possible. . . .

"In concluding it might be well to mention a few aids for the librarian dealing with periodicals, though, no doubt, you are familiar with many, if not all, of them. First, there are two small pamphlets, *Faxon's Librarians' Guide to Periodicals* and the *Periodical Handbook* published by the Mayfair Agency, 51 East 33rd Street, New York. *Faxon's Guide* gives the price and information about title pages and indexes, where found or how obtained, of English and American magazines. The *Handbook* gives this information in addition to telling in which indexes, such as the *Readers' Guide* or *International Index*, the magazine is indexed, and a brief description of each magazine. The A.L.A. is bringing out another edition of *Periodicals for the Small Library* by Frank K. Walter. The manuscript for this is already in the hands of the Association. Also another edition of Ulrich's *Periodicals Directory* has been announced in the *Publishers' Weekly*. In the

Printers' Ink Monthly for January and February, 1938, is a list of over eight hundred trade journals, being 'the complete list we know of today,' according to the *monthly* itself. In the *Bulletin of the International Committee on Historical Sciences* for June, 1936, is a world list of historical periodicals. Another useful publication is the *Classified List of Educational Periodicals*, 1937, published by the N.E.A. Also each year Chicago University publishes a *Supplementary Educational Monograph* giving 'selected educational references in education' which is invaluable. And one more which should be mentioned is the *Catholic Bookman*, Romig & Company, 14 National Bank Building, Detroit, which gives each month the *Catholic Magazine Index* and an annotated *Catholic Book Index*.

"These are only a few of the aids which could be mentioned. Each librarian has her own tools, but an interchange of ideas is always helpful."

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

The total number of registrations was 416; of these 75 were registered from Saint Paul, 162 from Minneapolis, and 179 from all parts of the state. Of interest is the wide distribution of representation from outside the Twin Cities and the large registration of school and college librarians. Seventy-one school librarians and 23 college librarians were registered. This is the first time the college librarians have met with the Minnesota Library Association.

CATHERINE DALY, *Chairman*.

REORGANIZATION OF THE A.L.A.

A communication from Mr. Charles H. Brown, chairman, listed the following proposals on reorganization of the American Library Association presented to and under consideration by the Third Activities committee.

1. *A proposal for the professional classification of members, with increased dues for certain classes of members.*

Note the A.L.A. Bulletin for April, 1938, pages 245-256. A further discussion of this proposal and some suggested amendments will be published later in the A.L.A. Bulletin.

2. *A division of the Association by types of libraries.*

This proposal of Mr. Shores is now ready for publication in the A.L.A. Bulletin. A copy, with comments by Mr. Goodrich, can be sent to anyone you wish. Note also the posthumous publication of a suggestion by John Cotton Dana, "A proposal for a federation of library associations," in the Library Journal for August, 1938, page 568.

3. *The proposal to hold meetings of the A.L.A. only every other year, alternating with meetings of regional associations.*

This proposal was voted on some years ago. It has appeared again in connection with the question of regional associations.

4. *The question of dues if regional associations are formed.*

Should part of the A.L.A. dues be allotted to these regional associations to prevent the requirement that members pay dues to a new Association? Should a proportion of dues be allotted to sections?

5. *Election of the Council.*

Should the Council be elected by the regional associations. At present a majority of the Council hold their positions on account of their ex-officio relationships. The proposal will make the Council a "House of delegates" and will be discussed in the A.L.A. Bulletin. The object is to give the regional associations representatives who will be responsible to the regional associations, thereby bringing the local associations into closer touch with the A.L.A.

6. *What shall be our tendency regarding headquarters?*

Shall we continue to expand headquarters, perhaps indefinitely, or shall we attempt to decentralize?

Any additions to these proposals will be gratefully received by the Chairman or any member of the Committee, and any comments whatsoever will be welcome. The Committee will appreciate information on any discussion or reorganization at your state or regional meeting.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, This Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the Minnesota Library Asso-

ciation has proved to be one of inspiration and entertainment; and

WHEREAS, The success of this meeting has been due to the excellent contributions of all concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Association express its grateful appreciation to the officers and all participants in the program, and especially to:

Mr. Carl Vitz, librarian, and the staff of the Minneapolis Public Library for their assistance in convention arrangements;

Miss Louise Lamb and her efficient corps of assistants for the gracious hospitality of the meeting;

The Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association for their co-operation;

The Waldorf Bindery of St. Paul for providing the programs;

Mr. Ernest Johnson of Minneapolis for his customary efficiency in making arrangements for the exhibits;

The various exhibitors whose attractive displays have contributed so much to the meeting;

Mr. Frederick G. Melcher of New York for his pertinent message;

Miss May Masee of New York for her estimate of children's books and their illustrators;

Mr. Walter J. Breckenridge of the University of Minnesota for his enlightening and informative lecture;

The University of Minnesota Press for its hospitality on the afternoon of September 30; and

Miss Perrie Jones, librarian, and the staff of the St. Paul Public Library for their generous helpfulness.

HAZEL HALGRIM, *Chairman*,
EDITH RECHCYGL,
HARRY R. STRITMAN.

SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S SECTION

The School and Children's Section met Saturday morning with Mrs. Isabel Thibault presiding. The speakers were Miss Mary Alice Kane, teacher of dramatics in the St. Paul schools; Miss Margaret Greer, director

of school libraries and librarian of the Board of Education, Minneapolis; and Miss May Massee, editor of Junior Books for Viking Press.

Miss Mary Alice Kane's subject, "Building a Play Collection for School and Public Library," included a discussion of plays from the standpoint of the librarian. Important factors in choosing a play, as well as play standards for grade schools, junior high and senior high schools, were presented. An analysis of fifty suitable plays for children's theatre, home and school use followed. An annotated list of these titles was distributed.

A panel discussion was conducted by the school librarians on the following questions:

1. What functions of a library are in opposition to the functions of a study hall?
2. Do you think it is possible to combine the functions of a library and a study hall?
3. Is a librarian in a school able to conduct a library and a study hall at the same time?
4. Which plan, library-study hall separate or combined, gives the greatest service to the pupil?
5. If library and study hall are separated, which pass system works successfully?
6. What is the school librarian's responsibility to her community, and how large is that community?
7. What can a full time librarian do in this situation?
8. Does dividing interest handicap the work in the high school?
9. Do you feel that there is any carry-over into high school of the work done by the librarian and teachers in interesting elementary school children in the library?

Miss Massee gave an illustrated talk on "Children's Books and Their Illustrators."

Closely and enthusiastically associated with the development of children's books over a period of twenty years, May Massee, juvenile editor of Viking Press, drew upon a rich store of background and understanding for her discussion of children's books and their illustrators in America. Her talk consisted of a running flow of appreciative and

descriptive comment accompanying a series of brilliant, true-toned lantern slides, selected as examples of distinguished illustrating for children. They formed a pageant of publishing history, from the time when Charles Falls dared to make his ABC picture-book, block printed with animals in clear, flat colors, right down to Valenti Angelo's lovely story of a Tuscany childhood, *Nino*—just off the press.

Here and there Miss Massee interspersed illuminating sidelights concerning the artists' responsibility for the amazing improvement in the making of books for children. The Petershams and the d'Aulaires, Seredy, Lathrop, Leaf . . . she suggested the flavor of their personalities. And, relating tantalizing snatches of some of the tales illustrated by the slides, she emphasized the pronounced international feeling in our children's books today, an internationalism especially evident in their humor.

The artists cited by Miss Massee have a point of similarity in that they have captured the essence of human imagination, giving it graphic expression in line and color, rather than words. For even exceptional writers require sympathetic illustrators, and the best artists, in turn, are helpless without the cooperation of type-designer, printer, engraver, editor, publisher. The slides shown by Miss Massee—full and part-page illustrations, book jackets, cover designs, and title pages—demonstrated this inter-relationship necessary for the evolution of a single fine book for children. Moreover, they testified that the labors of the publishers during the last two decades have been far from fruitless.

"Minnesota authors" was the theme of the Children's Section luncheon-meeting, Saturday. Mrs. Thibault introduced the guests of honor: Miss Massee, who made her second appearance of the morning with a brief speech congratulating Minnesota on its juvenile library work; Miss Emma Brock, well-known Minnesota author-illustrator; and Mrs. Rose McLaughlin Sackett, formerly of the staff of the St. Paul Public Library. Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, of *Nightingale House* fame, unable to be present, was represented by a message which the chairman read to the group. Miss Brock spoke charmingly of her Scandinavian journey and of a summer fes-

tival celebrated under the midnight sun. And with Mrs. Sackett's remarks on her recent adventures with Hollywood in connection with her latest book for children, *Three Tunes for a Flute*, the luncheon ended on an informal note.

SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Small Public Libraries' Section luncheon was held on Friday with eighty present, Miss Leona A. Olson presiding. In a talk on "How One Library Obtained Public Interest and Support," Miss Olson outlined her campaign for an increased appropriation for the Public Library at Albert Lea. Starting with a description of the library and the community, Miss Olson told how she planned a program of publicity through the newspapers, radio, and other public contacts. After the community had been made somewhat library conscious, a series of talks sketching the library's activities was given to the various service clubs. A statistical comparison with other libraries was made in order to apprise them of the library situation and to enlist their active interest in some sort of a program for further support. These talks resulted in the appointment of library committees from the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, and the A.A.U.W. These committee members along with other interested citizens formed themselves into a Citizens' Library committee, and invited the Library Advisory board to participate in an organized plan of procedure. The efforts of this committee in contacting the members of the City Council resulted in a substantial increase in the library appropriation together with the assurance of further increases in succeeding years until the library is brought up to standard. Miss Olson emphasized the fact that a definite plan of action and the best citizen leadership are most important for the success of such an undertaking.

Margaret Culkin Banning spoke briefly at the end of the meeting. It was decided to forego any general discussion because of the lateness of the hour.

STAG LUNCHEON

LEE F. ZIMMERMAN *Presiding*

A stag luncheon was held in Dining Room B of the Curtis hotel on Saturday for men present at the conference. Fifteen attended

the luncheon, which was followed by an informal discussion. It was agreed to hold subsequent luncheon or dinner meetings from time to time for the purpose of informal discussion and for becoming better acquainted. Mr. Harry Stritman was placed in charge of arrangements for a future meeting.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1938

Received from the former secretary - treasurer, Miss Gertrude Glennon, and deposited in savings account, First National Bank of St. Paul	\$672.57
Withdrawal for postage	5.80
Withdrawal and deposited in checking account, First National Bank of St. Paul	476.77
Balance in savings account	\$ 190.00

RECEIPTS

Checking account	\$476.77
Stamps from Miss Glennon converted into cash .....	.15
Membership dues for 1937	2.00
Membership dues for 1938	345.15
Interest on savings account	1.42
Total receipts	825.49
Total balance	\$1,015.49

DISBURSEMENTS

A.L.A. Contributing membership	\$ 25.00
A.L.A. Chapter dues	12.95
President's allowance	50.00
Secretary - treasurer's allowance	50.00
Alumni Association of the Division of Library Instruction — Carey-Wood Memorial Fund	100.00
Junior Members Section for compiling directory of Minnesota librarians	47.20

Postage—	
President	8.50
Secretary-treasurer	14.50
Membership committee.....	16.94
Children's book committee	2.00
State planning committee	25.00
Stationery and printing	36.01
Western Badge & Novelty Co.	15.00
Children's book committee (mimeographing book lists)	8.94
Refund on overpaid dues .....	.15
Telephone .....	.50
Total disbursements	\$ 412.69
Total balance	\$ 602.80

CONVENTION 1938 (Treasurer's Report)

RECEIPTS

Total on hand September 29	\$ 602.80
Membership dues received at convention to October 1 inclusive	210.00
Registration fees to October 1 inclusive	202.00
Rent from exhibitors	200.00
Refund from Mr. Melcher	20.00
Surcharge on banquet and Children's librarians luncheon	72.45
Total receipts	\$ 704.45
Total balance	\$1,307.25

DISBURSEMENTS

Speakers—	
Mr. Melcher	\$ 80.00
Miss Massee	75.00
Mr. Breckenridge	25.00
Two guest banquet tickets	3.00
Music—Curtis hotel (Dick Long orchestra)	50.00
Tips—	
Exhibit committee	10.00
Banquet—Curtis hotel....	20.00

Hotel room (E. L. Johnson)	5.00
Meals (typist)	3.85
Express charges (A. L. A. exhibit)	1.69
Flowers, et cetera—	
Children's librarians luncheon	10.20
Banquet	8.00
Typewriter (bought for secretary-treasurer	52.25
Bank charges (exchange on checks)	1.13
Total disbursements	\$ 345.12
Total balance	\$ 962.13

TRUSTEES' ROUND TABLE

Seventeen libraries were represented at the Trustees' Round Table luncheon on Friday at the Curtis hotel, with twenty-five trustees, two librarians and two other guests present. Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, chairman of the Duluth Library board, presided.

Various topics of library administration and policy were discussed, including censorship of books, the selection of books, whether by a book committee or the librarian or both, the tenure of Trustees and how to ensure their attendance at meetings, and various other topics concerned with increasing the value of the library to its community.

Dr. James N. Crawford, Bovey, was elected chairman for the 1939 meeting.

VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION

This report is based upon similar plans adopted and in operation in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa and the Classification and pay plans for public libraries prepared by the A.L.A. Board on salaries, staff and tenure.

1. The plan provides for voluntary certification under the Minnesota Library Association and is not intended to be retroactive nor to affect librarians now in service unless they wish to apply for certificates. It is intended to place a standard upon Librarianship in the state of Minnesota and for the use of those who shall enter library work hereafter and as a means of grading librarians as

to their training, experience and ability for the benefit of library boards employing new librarians or assistants.

2. The committee recommends that the M.L.A. establish a Certification Board consisting of five members:

Director of libraries of the State department of education.

Representative of the Division of Library Instruction, University of Minnesota.

Secretary of the M.L.A. who shall also be secretary of the Certification board of the M.L.A.

Two members elected by the M.L.A. for two year terms, alternating these directors by choosing one member the first year for a period of one year only and thereafter for two years.

The Board of Certification shall issue certificates to librarians applying for same who may be residents or non-residents of Minnesota but who shall meet the following requirements:

Grade A: Life certificate, twelve or more credits.

Grade B: Five year certificate, eight credits.

Grade C: Three year certificate, five credits.

Grade D: One year certificate, two and one-half credits.

Following the adoption of this voluntary plan by the Minnesota Library Association a minimum of 2 of the above credits shall be college credits and of 1 credit for 4 courses in Library school.

3. Credits will be allowed by the Board on the following basis:

4 year college course.....4 credits

3 year college course.....3 credits

2 year college course.....2 credits

1 year college course.....1 credit

1 year library school course.....4 credits

For each year of post-graduate college work in library science or closely allied professional work2 credits

4 courses in Summer library school.....1 credit

Library apprentice or training course.....1 credit

For each year up to 10 years of administrative library experience1 credit

For each year up to 10 years of other professional library experience1/2 credit

4. The Board of Certification shall have the right to require satisfactory proof that applicants are entitled to any credits claimed in accordance with the above scheme. It shall also have the right to define the requirements as listed above and to determine what may be accepted as equivalents of college work offered by special schools, normal schools, foreign schools or universities or other institutions not accredited by the North Central Association.

5. Library school work offered for credits must be in schools accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association.

6. Apprentice or training course work offered for credit must consist of at least six months' apprenticeship in a library approved by the Board or intensive course of not less than six weeks in an approved library of more than 100,000 volumes.

7. Administrative library experience shall be defined as experience involving the direction of or supervision of the work of one or more full time assistants.

8. Defining a full time assistant or allowing credits for library experience, a minimum basis of a working week of not less than thirty hours, per week, for not less than forty-two weeks in a year shall be considered.

The Board shall have power to accept certificates issued by Certification Boards or similar Boards in other states in lieu of the above qualifications and issue to holders of same Minnesota certificates of corresponding grade.

The Board may recommend to the Minnesota Library Association for its ratification at any annual meeting such changes in the plan

adopted at the 1938 session as it deems advisable.

RUTH ROSHOLT, *Chairman*,
DOROTHY AMESBURY,
LURA C. HUTCHINSON,
BERYL R. LIEGL,
ALMA M. PENROSE,
MILDRED RITT,
AUGUSTA STARR,

Ex officio members—

JANE MOREY,
President, M.L.A.,
LEE F. ZIMMERMAN,
State Director of Libraries.

MINNESOTA LIBRARIES MOVE AHEAD

The daily checking out of books being a librarians' vocation, and participation in a state program only her avocation, it seems that the latter must of necessity advance slowly. In 1937-38, however, the Minnesota Library Association did advance several pieces of unfinished business. The voluntary certification plan was completed and is being put into operation. The Planning Board submitted a recommendation for a legislative program to secure better support for the Library Division, certification for public librarians, and state aid to equalize library service. Recognizing the need for publicity for these measures, a Radio Committee began a series of regular broadcasts in September.

The Junior Members made a successful start toward a permanent directory of librarians, which will be kept in constant revision. The membership was just about doubled and the constitution is well on its way toward revision and modernization.

Your outgoing president is deeply grateful for the interest and cooperation of all Minnesota librarians and is confident that your continued activity and loyalty will enable our new president to carry us on much farther.

JANE MOREY, *President.*

